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CHICAGO WHEAT PIT DECIDES TO DEAL IN STOCKS

Board of Trade Takes Step to Bolster Declining Business in Grains

NOT TO RELINQUISH HANDLING CEREALS

Attitude of Stock Exchange in Abeyance—Merger of Two Is Implied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade, the world's greatest grain market, has gone into at least temporary eclipse before the huge public interest in stocks, and the board has taken cognizance of the new conditions by voting to handle securities. The wheat pit, in short, has decided to pay court to the stock market. The vote stood 759 for and 116 against.

The grain exchange will continue to operate as heretofore. The decision to add stocks and bonds is regarded as only an inevitable step in progress, following the board's establishment of a Chicago cotton market several years ago.

Speculative trading in grain has decreased within the last few years, it is said among board officials, though others disagree. Some are inclined to attribute the falling off to the Grain Future Act of 1922 which was designed in large part to eliminate corners. Federal grain authorities here note a small decline in the few recent years in which statistics have been kept, but some remain responsible to federal legislation.

"Our success attained by the cotton market started by the Chicago Board of Trade with the feeling that the grain future trade may languish at increasingly rare periods, established a strong current of opinion in favor of stock trading," said a veteran observer of the board.

"Whether or not the fundamentals of the McNary-Haugen bill are ever enacted into law, members of the Exchange in many cases are of the opinion that co-operative marketing will gradually expand, and it does, it is anticipated, the volume of speculation trading will shrink. Each year we see grain being handled direct from producer to consumer. This naturally tends to limit the operations of the exchange in the long run in stocks and bonds."

Grain Trading Lags

At any rate it is patent that grain trading has not kept pace with dealing in stocks. This change is attributed among sponsors of the securities sessions to fundamental causes such as the expansion of industrialism in the United States and the interest of the public since the war in stocks and bonds.

Nine months to a year is said to be the earliest time that trading in securities on the board may be expected. Before that place, it appears evident that conflict with the Chicago Stock Exchange will need to be handled.

The local securities market is already occupied by an organization of 235 members, which has just

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1928

GENERAL

Page 1

Writer on India Chosen Bishop
Loan Societies Built \$20,000 Homes
Bullion State Unveiled
Labor Unions Oppose Usurers
Hulls Prove to Be Good Mine
Chicago Wheat Pit to Deal in Stocks
Rules Defined for Industry

Page 2

Outings Away From City Noises
President Gets Postal Bill
Bulbuster Blows Up Dam
Congress Acts on Major Issues
North Attacks South China

Page 3

Italian Conditions Are Bright
Italy to Aid Policing of Moroccan Coast
Advertiser Joins to Support Truth
Broadway's History in Pageant
Test of Soft Coal Gasoline Planned

Page 4

Empire Day Plea Backs War Ban
New England Student Banquet
Taft Taxation Plan Urged
Sir Bernard Knew How to Get Ride
Houghton May Run for Senate

Page 5

World Fair Costs Studied
Growth in America Seen
People's Liverpool Exhibits Bits of Drink Habit
League to Report on Arms Affairs
New Bill to Aid British Farmer
Tokyo Studying Historic Danes
Vienna Gardens for Poor

Page 6

Tata Iron & Steel Starts Profits
Tribes Submit to Rule of French

Page 7

Shipping Paid Relieved Near
New York Tots Have Reading Room
Airplane Plant to Expand
Trade Aviation Forging Ahead

Page 8

Eastern Pilgrim Returns
Teacher Should Be a Guide

SPORTS

Page 12

Perkins Wins British Title
Stanford Leads in Track Meet
Big Ten Track Meet
Major League Baseline

Page 13

Week's Review of Business and Finance
Dry Weather Factor in Wheat Market
Food Stock Output Steady
How Exchange Builds Morale of Employers

FEATURES

Page 14

Reviving Ancient Industries.....
House and Garden.....
Shall We Plant If We Rent?.....

Antiques for the Home Maker.....

The House Forum.....
God's Love for Man.....

Radios.....

Thousands Miles Down the Congo.....
Daily Features.....

The Sunday.....

The Times' Department.....
Editorial Page.....

Editorials.....

Holiday Ramblings
Ghazipur—a City of Roses
Notes From London
Letters to the Monitor

Portrait Statue of Buchanan Unveiled at Pennsylvania Home

Fifteenth President



STATUE OF JAMES BUCHANAN

Graffy Work Centers Attention
on Individuality
Not on Figure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LANCASTER, Pa.—A portrait statue of James Buchanan, fifteenth president of the United States, the gift of the Dulon F. Buchmiller estate to the city of Lancaster, and the work of the Philadelphia sculptor, Charles Graffy, was unveiled May 28 in Buchanan Park here.

As a portrait statue the work is regarded as of particular interest. It centers the attention not in the physical characteristics of the figure, but in the individuality of the head.

The statue is approximately eight feet high, and, from the vantage of its pedestal, smiles down benignly, its head tilted slightly to one side, in listening attitude. Buchanan is shown as he appeared during his tenure of high office, in the garb worn just prior to the Civil War. In his hand he carries his hat and cane. But the attention goes directly to the fine modeling of the head.

Buchanan, long identified with the political and diplomatic service of the country, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Lancaster, where the statue now stands. The donor, Dulon F. Buchmiller, was also a Pennsylvanian as is the sculptor, who has long been identified with the art life of the country. Mr. Graffy holds also the distinction of being the sculptor of Pennsylvania's gift to the National Capital, the Meade Memorial, unveiled recently on the Mall in Washington.

The Buchanan statue is the result of four years of study and research, during which the sculptor pored over many volumes devoted to the life and character of the former President. Mr. Graffy studied also a great variety of prints, miniatures and portraits from which might be gained authoritative and contemporary data.

"Worthless" Hulls
a Real Gold Mine

Rare Chemicals Discovered
in Cotton Seed Bran
by Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Cottonseed hulls, hitherto scrapped as next to worthless, contain an element, xylose, a type of sugar, selling for \$100 a pound, investigation by the Bureau of Standards reveals. Xylose can be made from cottonseed hulls for a few cents a pound. The bureau's cottonseed hull investigation is one of a series being conducted to find new uses for cottonseed products profitably.

The bean cottonseed hulls contain about 40 per cent xylose. It contains several acids which have been very expensive and practically curiosities of laboratories. Aldehyde also is derived from xylose. Further, the hulls yield more than a quarter their weight in furfural. They contain about 50 per cent crude cellulose, half of which is more valuable than alpha cellulose, the basis of rayon, lacquers and nitrocellulose explosives.

This cotton product of supposed minor value is revealed as a rich mine of rare chemicals.

PROJECT ADVANCED
TO PUSH LANCASHIRE
TRADE OVERSEAS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The joint standing committee of cotton trade organizations, representing spinners, manufacturers and merchants, unanimously decided to invite the Textile Factory Workers Association, representing all federations of labor unions in the cotton trade, to take an investigation now to be undertaken for increasing the "Chinese Walls" which surround Mr. Venizelos persist in crossing the "Chinese Walls" raised against him by the people, the paper Politis advised him to "clear off" before the "tempest breaks out to flood the streets with blood." It is believed that when Mr. Venizelos comes to power, he will release General Pangalos whose prolonged incarceration he considers against the Constitution.

ROYALISTS BAR MR. VENIZELOS TAKING OFFICE

Greek Crisis Continues—
President Seeks Cretan
Patriot's Advice

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The negotiations for a coalition cabinet have failed finally because the Royalists insisted on excluding the Liberal Party, refusing to regard it as a great parliamentary force. Seeking a solution of the difficulty, Eleutherios Venizelos proposed through the president to resign as a party leader and to leave the country permanently should the Royalists recognize the Republic and declare their opposition to the régime definitely ended. General Metaxas acceded to this and Mr. Tsaldaris refused, and declared that the régime question could never form the subject of haggling, as it exclusively depended upon the people's will. The royalists, however, insisted on retaining Venizelos as prime minister, a cabinet under Mr. Venizelos, who will be charged with that office and it hoped he will be ready to take the oath tomorrow.

The lack of success in reaching a solution is owing to the indecision in the Republican camps and intransigence of the Royalists. The latter not only demand that Mr. Venizelos and his followers be excluded from any coalition but they also oppose the participation in the Cabinet of certain royalist politicians. They also make reservations concerning the taking of the oath to the Republic and threaten to continue the régime strife unless a three years' truce is conceded.

Asked by the President, Admiral Kondratius, how the crisis could be solved, Mr. Venizelos suggested that he should reconstitute the former Government and failing that a cabinet of the Republican elements under Mr. Sofoulis, excluding the ex-parliamentary groups and politicians would be the next proper step. If, however, all these failed, the President should hesitate to establish a service cabinet with a mandate to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and proceed to new elections.

President Kondratius thereupon asked if Mr. Venizelos would consent to form such a cabinet, the latter answering in the affirmative.

Interviewed later, Mr. Venizelos said that by acting on parliamentary and patriotic lines he would not allow himself to be intimidated either by the impatience of his foes or by the insults of his foes, allowing the people to decide the issue between him and his critics.

After warning that chaos would reign should Mr. Venizelos persist in crossing the "Chinese Walls" raised against him by the people, the paper Politis advised him to "clear off" before the "tempest breaks out to flood the streets with blood." It is believed that when Mr. Venizelos comes to power, he will release General Pangalos whose prolonged incarceration he considers against the Constitution.

REICH CAPITAL TALKS
WITH BUENOS AIRES

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Wireless communication between Berlin and Buenos Aires, over a distance of 10,000 kilometers, has been tried here with great success. Hitherto one could talk only one way, but by a further improvement of the system, conversation both ways is now possible.

Participants in this experiment decided that the conversation was as clear and distinct as in any local connection. All connections can be linked up with the German and European telephone service.

College Women at Work in City
Will Have Attractive New Home

Panhellenic House to Provide
Pleasant Surroundings for
Girls "Making a Start"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In Panhellenic House, New York is adding to its architecture "one of the best poems ever produced by women for women," declared Dr. John H. Flinley, associate editor of the New York Times, at ceremonies just held for laying the corner stone.

The house, which is at Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue, will provide living quarters for college women at reasonable rates, and will accommodate young women who expect to live in some of the 400 rooms the 23-story building will offer them at rates from \$7 upward attended the ceremonies.

Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, president of the board of directors of the Panhellenic House Association, presided.

The speakers were Dr. Flinley, the Rev. Dwight A. Wylie, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, David V. Sutton, a director of the First Avenue Association, Dr. Frank D. Blodgett, president of Adelphi College, and Julia M. Gandy, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

The speakers emphasized the good the new building will accomplish by providing pleasant living quarters and companionship for college women who come here to work. The building, first proposed seven years ago and actually started last fall, is nearing completion ahead of its schedule and will be ready for occupancy in October.

A message from Owen D. Young, chairman of the men's advisory committee of the association was read by Mrs. Hepburn. It follows in part:

"You and your associates have to my mind, made a very great contribution to the comfort and welfare

and to the opportunities, as well, of a great number of educated women."

HONOR NAVY'S ATLANTIC FLIER

WASHINGTON (P)—Formal thanks of Congress would be extended to Commander Albert C. Read of the Navy for making the first American transatlantic flight, under a Senate resolution passed by the House, and now up to the President. Commander Read, who crossed the Atlantic by the Azores route in the NC-4, also would be advanced 10 places on the navy promotion list.

REVIVING ANCIENT INDUSTRIES

House and Garden

SHALL WE PLANT IF WE RENT?

ANTIQUE FOR THE HOME MAKER

THE HOUSE FORUM

GOD'S LOVE FOR MAN

RADIOS

THOUSAND MILES DOWN THE CONGO

DAILY FEATURES

THE SUNDAY

THE TIMES' DEPARTMENT

EDITORIAL PAGE

EDITORIALS

HOLIDAY RAMBLINGS

GHAZIPUR—A CITY OF ROSES

NOTES FROM LONDON

LETTERS TO THE MONITOR

Byrd Expedition Fund Increased by \$30,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York
CONTRIBUTIONS of \$30,000 to the fund of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, have been received from private contributors, according to announcement just made by the Byrd Aviation Associates, of which Charles E. Hughes is the chairman.

The Byrd Associates, a committee of nationally known business men, was formed to aid in supporting the explorations and research undertaken by Commander Richard E. Byrd.

New contributors are Thomas F.

Ryan, who gave \$10,000; Paul

Block, publisher, \$5,000, and his

two sons, Paul Jr. and William,

\$2,500 each; Robert W. Bingham of the Louisville Courier-Journal, \$5,000; and George F. Fisher of Worcester, Mass., \$5,000. Edsel Ford is treasurer of the fund.

Friend of India's Intellectuals
Elected Bishop by Methodists

Korean and Philippine
Areas Ke

and they would be happy to collaborate with cordial good will in the discussions with the purpose of securing what they are persuaded is the common desire of all the peoples of the world—namely, the cessation of wars and the definite establishment among the nations of an era of permanent and universal peace."

Council of Churches Pass Anti-War Motion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An appeal to ministers throughout the country to lead indicating public opinion to the importance of world peace and to support the proposal for a multilateral treaty pledging its signatories to renounce war "as an instrument of national policy," was made in a resolution adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at its monthly meeting just held here.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the church councils and denominational leaders throughout the country and it is hoped by the council that this action will stimulate expression of opinion and widespread discussion by church people on method of abolishing war.

The resolution warmly endorses the proposal for a multilateral treaty in which the signatory powers renounce war "as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another," and agree that the settlement of all disputes, of whatever origin, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"In view of the epoch-making significance of the resolution for the moral and spiritual life of mankind," the resolution continues, "we call upon church people throughout our land to pray and work for the speedy coming of the day when these high visions and hopes may be realized and upon the pastors of the churches to lead in the creation of the public opinion which is the indispensable condition of achieving the goal."

Picture Man Wins Race From Arctic

New York Gets First Views of Wilkins-Eielson Landings Across World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Airplane, train, automobile, steamship, launch and dog-sled were used in a 6,000-mile race from the Arctic circle to New York by John Dored, cameraman, who has just arrived here with the first pictures of the Wilkins flight expedition. Mr. Dored was five days ahead of his competitors.

Mr. Dored is staff photographer for the Paramount News and Associated Press. A number of news photographers had made pictures of Capt. George Wilkins and Lieut. Carl Eielson in Spitzbergen, after their flight from Alaska over the polar regions. All the photographers embarked on the ice-breaker Robby which brought them to Tromsoe, a little seaport in northern Norway.

From this point the Associated Press photographer took a fishing launch and set out on an 18-hour voyage through a snowstorm and drifting ice. Without regard for hunger or comfort, he scrambled over much ice in the mainland, where he met a dog sled that had been chartered by radio and courier some hours before.

This meant an eight-hour ride through more bleak and forbidding country to a point where a motorcar had been waiting for a day. Two hours and he reached Narvik, northern head of the Swedish Railway. In two days he was in Stockholm and another day and night in Berlin. He flew to Paris, caught the Aquitania of the Cunard Line at Cherbourg, 10 hours ahead of his rivals.

A seaplane met the Aquitania in the lower bay in New York, took the film to a point up the Hudson River, where it was transferred to a speed boat and brought ashore. One hour after the film were landed there to the newspapers and theaters throughout the United States.

CHAMBERLIN-LEVINE MEDALS

WASHINGTON (P)—The House Coinage Committee by a unanimous vote reported to the House the Brookhart bill to award gold medals to Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine for their non-stop New York to Germany flight.

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PRESIDENT GETS BILL REVISING POSTAL RATES

Senate and House Approve Conference's Action on Measure

WASHINGTON (P)—Both House and Senate completed legislative action on the Postal Rates Bill by adopting the conference report on the measure which now goes to the President.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After several sessions of invariable deadlock between the two branches of Congress, re-enacted for a number of weeks this session, a compromise has been reached on the issue of postal rates reduction.

The chambers differed on the 1920 and 1921 schedules. The Senate would pass a bill ordering the 1920 second class rates, and the House ones restoring the 1921 rates. From these schedules each refused to withdraw with the result that for several weeks the matter always ended in a stalemate.

This session it seemed as if it would again go by default. The two houses again differed and conferees were unable to agree.

In a final effort to adjust the matter, George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Postal Committee, had the issue referred to the conference committee. A compromise resulted, the Senate members receding and accepting the House views on third and fourth class rates.

The compromise bill has still to be accepted by both branches before it goes to the President for his action on that subject.

BOARD IS SUGGESTED TO BEAUTIFY NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a municipal art planning commission, to supervise the architectural and physical development of New York City in the same way that the planning of Washington is directed, is recommended by Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Osborn's suggestion was made in connection with the proposed construction of a foot-path across Central Park to link the American Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

WHEAT STRAW WASTE MAY TURN TO PROFIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—To convert 3,000,000 tons of wheat straw into manufactured insulating board is the idea being worked up by the Secretary of Agriculture, L. N. Orrell, who, with other interests are attempting to start a project under way in this State.

The plan would end the flickering night fires of thousands of straw stacks, which is one of the signs which greet the autumn travelers across the State, and would bring a new source of income to the grain farmer from a source he now considers as a waste product.

FLEXNER RESIGNATION REMAINS UNEXPLAINED

NEW YORK (P)—The reason for the resignation of Dr. Abraham Flexner as director of the medical education of the General Education Board, a Rockefeller foundation with which he had been connected for 15 years, remains unexplained. The board of trustees in announcing the resignation said it was accepted with great regret.

Dr. Flexner is in England deliver-

ing a series of lectures at Oxford under the auspices of the Rhodes Trust, several of which have caused some adverse criticism. In a recent lecture, Dr. Flexner criticized the University of London, which drew a retort from Dr. Graham Little of the university, who assailed Dr. Flexner for his "half-baked doctrines."

Little Hope Expressed for Enactment of Boulder Dam Bill at This Session

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (P)—The last of the major issues has been transmitted to the President by Congress for his action on them.

Legislation dealing with the long-contested Muscle Shoals project, tax reduction and an act granting government employees salary increases having completed their legislative process "on the hill" were forwarded to the White House for executive consideration.

The only remaining measures of first rank importance before this session that are still to be disposed of are the Boulder Dam bill, whose final passage this session is considered unlikely, and the postal rates reduction act, which has been passed by both branches but is in the process of compromising differences between the houses.

Filibuster Move Defeated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (P)—Congressional action on the \$146,000,000 second deficiency appropriations bill was completed with Senate approval of the conference report reconciling differences.

The measure now goes to the White House. It is the last of the annual supply bills and carries funds for many projects authorized this session, including \$14,000,000 for beginning Mississippi River flood control work. With this out of the way Congress was in a position for adjournment and Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, the Republican leader, was ready to ask for early adjournment of the session.

Congress Takes Final Action on All Major Issues

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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final passage this session is considered unlikely, and the postal rates reduction act, which has been passed by both branches but is in the process of compromising differences between the houses.

Bill Passed by House Calls for the Expenditure of \$125,000 in Project

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Six years of laborious legislative effort in Congress, committee deliberations, struggle to obtain floor consideration, filibusters, have brought the proponents of the Boulder Dam project half way to success through the action of the House in approving the bill.

For a second time as many sessions, the Senate is deadlocked by a filibuster over the issue, its opponents utilizing the rules for unlimited debate of the chamber to prevent consideration.

It is apparent that the Senate would be certain if a vote could be obtained.

President Coolidge has also endorsed the project, so that if in the remaining few days of the session Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, floor leader, can find a way to break down the filibuster and force a vote there would be every likelihood that the measure would become law.

Amendments Are Defeated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There has been nothing outstandingly spectacular in the wheat market here since March of 1925, when the market had big swings in wheat.

"Several factors are operating to cut down actual cash grain receipts in Chicago and this has an effect on the volume of business on the board.

Much grain which formerly came into Chicago and then went on to large milling points is now going direct.

As grain inspection is now available at many small points, shipper points are also moving in that direction.

Saving in freight rates accounts largely for these short-cuts. All the large grain markets are showing decreases caused by the readjustment of business in cash grain."

Federal figures on trading in wheat, which is the public's chief speculative activity on the Chicago Board of Trade, show a marked decline in 1927 over the past two years. The average monthly total for last year was 750,365,000 bushels, as against 1,110,181,000 bushels in 1926 and 1,504,043,000 in 1925. The decline apparently continued into this year, as the average for the first four months of 1928 was 708,448,000 bushels.

The exact outlay called for by the government employees salary measure is uncertain. It was estimated to be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. Beginning July 1, 135,000 federal workers, 45,000 of whom reside in the District of Columbia, will receive increases in pay according to their varying grades and occupations.

The measure as sent to the President was not approved without some unspoken criticism of the way of the Senate committee in adjusting differences in the bill between the two houses. It was charged both in the Senate and in the House that lower salaried employees were unfairly dealt with as compared to those of higher scales.

Approved Without Record Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON (P)—The roll call 57 to 23 completely reversed the 27 to 19 count by which the amendment was inserted in the measure. The Senate then approved the bill without a record vote.

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Seven States Affected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The House has given up its attempt to amend the bill from its original purpose,

and one motion to recommit it to committee, which would have required a three-fourths vote, was defeated.

The House voted 57 to 23 to accept the Senate's amendment.

Amendments were also defeated.

NEW ENGLAND'S STUDENT BANDS HOLD FESTIVAL

3000 Boys and Girls Meet in Boston for Fourth Annual Conclave

Three thousand school musicians, coming from every state in New England, and 40-odd cities and towns, took possession of Boston on May 26 for an all-day program in the fourth annual conclave of New England school bands and orchestras.

A total of 2000 players took part in a long schedule of contests for prizes and also demonstrations with no prizes involved and at night an orchestra of 216 picked players, which had the distinction of being rehearsed in part by Alfredo Casella, conductor of the Pops, was to present a symphonic program.

That a deliberate effort was made to impress the public with the wide value of music in the most striking way possible was conceded by Dr. Victor L. F. Rehmann, one of the two rehearsal and concert conductors of the 216-piece orchestra. Dr. Rehmann, director of music in the public schools of Yonkers, N. Y., conductor at similar demonstrations in Chicago and Dallas, and a pioneer in the teaching of instrumental music in the public schools.

But Dr. Rehmann declares that behind the outward show lie deeply significant facts in educational progress upon which it is hoped to set the public thinking.

This educational significance was discussed, in an interview, by Francis Findlay, head of the Department of Public School Music at the New England Conservatory of Music and who, with Dr. Rehmann, rehearsed the final concert orchestra.

"The old platitude of music study—'Johnny, Johnny, you must practice your music and I don't care how many boys are yelling for you to play ball'—that has all disappeared," said Mr. Findlay. "Johnny's friends gather around at music practice, and they all class it as great a thing to shine in the school band or orchestra as on the ball team."

The group idea, on which the demonstration in Boston is based, has made a back number of the old notion of music study as a disagreeable and long-drawn-out task for youngsters. At a recent meeting a group of school supervisors went on record that they considered the value of musical study in the schools equal to that of any other subject. A student of music must solve a continual stream of problems of notation—and solve them in the fraction of a second.

The state of progress of instrumental music in the school enables relatively small groups to bring to the public ear, instruments which formerly were heard only in select professional orchestras. School chil-

dren are now playing instruments not played even in college orchestras. In the New England Festival High School Orchestra of 216 players, made up of the pick of talent in the section, there was played every instrument which is played in the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its full winter strength.

"It is a notable fact, then, that these public demonstrations by school bands and orchestras are diffusing among the public a new and richer musical tone, adding something quite beautiful to daily routine."

Writer on India Elected Bishop by Methodists

(Continued from Page 1)

when this young woman spoke, her support for her country and her interest in its awakening completely swayed the audience from its determination.

A Filipino delegate spoke, then from North China, criticizing the American delegates in making the reduction outside of the United States.

Two Nominees Withdraw

Dr. Hartman took the floor to urge the election of the third bishop in accordance with the desires of the nationals concerned. Then thanking his supporters he removed himself from consideration. The Rev. James M. G. Gray, who for most of the 20 ballots was deadlocked against Dr. Hartman, then withdrew.

Cries for Stanley Jones went up from all parts of the auditorium, despite the rule that no nominations be made. Dr. Jones had withdrawn after a heavy vote had been given him on the first ballot, as he had done in Springfield four years ago, seeking that he be left free to do his evangelistic work among the high caste and intellectuals of India. He received no more votes during the 20 ballots.

Bishop-Elect Widely Known

Dr. Hartman was known as a manate when the delegates rose en masse and applauded when his name was mentioned from the platform, and knowing that the name of another candidate previously balloted upon could be revived without involving another deadlock, Dr. Jones interposed no objection as to the use of his name.

The bishop-elect is widely known as the author of "Christ of the Indian Road" and "Christ at the Round Table." He has studied under Hindu and Buddhist scholars and mastered their philosophy until he is regarded as one of the best versed Occidentals in respect to the learning of the Orient. His method of conveying Christian teaching is a tolerant study of comparative religions with the intellectuals of the western world will have failed," he said.

Women and World Peace

Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, wife of Bishop Fred B. Fisher of Calcutta, India, expressed to a gathering of women her confidence that women will contribute to the world through churches, clubs and governmental positions the necessary changes that will bring about a warless world. "If the liberation of women does not make war impossible, then the educated woman of the western world will have failed," she said.

Visualizing the future peace table of the world she said: "The Japanese women will sit as hostesses, as they, of all women, study that art and value it above all other women. The Chinese woman will be the executive and secretary and the business manager of the session. The woman of India will contribute the spiritual and literary element of the session. The European women will be the diplomat, while the American woman will be the great organizer, as busy as the present day club woman getting committees to work."

Jimmie put two and two together. If it worked once it would work again. He acquired the habit of dropping in to the station on particularly hot days when he wanted a little home. The habit lasted until Jimmie was retired to the pleasant farm in Wisconsin.

The St. Bernard isn't the only member of the dog and cat population of Evanston who has found the police station an agreeable place.

Happily, building makes several round trips daily, including the fire station. Having found everything in apple-pie order he goes home until time for his next tour of inspection.

Jack, an Airedale, was another friend. For many months Jack regularly met the night officer when he went to his beat and paced the beat with him all night. During the day he took up his station by the traffic cop. His family saw him only at meal times. Dinner over, he hurried back to his duties without even waiting for the whistle to blow. He often came home with a smile.

Rusty has just lately found out what a warm, agreeable place the police station is. Rusty is a big nondescript cat, who was found asleep in the chief's filing case one cold, stormy morning, not long ago. He enjoyed his overnight stay so much that he has made this his headquarters ever since.

Nothing pleased Jimmie more. He

Jimmie, St. Bernard, Knew How to Get a Ride on Hot Afternoons

Happy, the Bulldog, Jack, the Airedale, and Rusty, the Cat, Also Found a Way to Make Friends of the Police in Evanston

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Although Jimmie lives miles away now on a Wisconsin farm, his reputation survives in police circles here. Other dogs visit the station as he did; one, a St. Bernard, even looks like him; but who has Jimmie's wit?

Jimmie, the himself famous by his ingenious method of getting a ride home on hot afternoons. A lover of city sights, he used to spend the torrid hours of summer afternoons lying at the entrance to a downtown store where he could keep his eye on all the goings-on around him, preferring this spot to his respectable home. Most shoppers smilingly stepped over the friendly animal, but occasionally someone would offer a protest to the police.

Nothing pleased Jimmie more. He

knew that an officer would call for him, escort him to the station and telephone his master to come for him. And that meant, of course, a ride home in his master's comfortable car.

Jimmie put two and two together. If it worked once it would work again. He acquired the habit of dropping in to the station on particularly hot days when he wanted a little home. The habit lasted until Jimmie was retired to the pleasant farm in Wisconsin.

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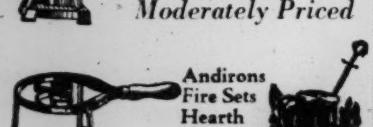
Nothing pleased Jimmie more. He

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Pops Leader Puts Them Through Their Toots



Alfredo Casella, Conductor of the Pops Concerts in Boston, Rehearsed the Entire Student Orchestra. Here He Is Seen With Some of the More Unusual Instruments as Played by Girls. Seated Are, Left to Right—Frances Alberton, Falmouth, Mass., Bassoon; Lois Stanley, Attleboro, Mass., Bassoon; Phyllis Gilman, Auburn, Me., Trombone. Standing, Left to Right—Janet Ryther, Newton Highlands, Mass., Violin; Dora Cummings, Newton Center, Mass., Bass Viol.

meet bond issues for the development of the metropolitan water system. Mayor Nichols has announced.

He has written Governor Fuller urging legislation which will change the terms of the bond issues, not only to relieve Boston, but 19 other communities as well. Water in Boston, under the existing rate, costs \$1.54 per thousand cubic feet for the first 20,000 used. The proposed rate would raise the price to \$1.84.

Houghton May Resign to Run Against Copeland

New York Republicans to Urge Him to Seek Senate Seat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Republican leaders in New York State have decided to ask Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to be a candidate for the United States Senate this autumn, opposing United States Senator Royal S. Copeland.

It is understood Mr. Houghton contemplates resigning his post in England because recent developments have made it necessary for him to be nearer the extensive business interests of the Houghton family.

Mr. Houghton is expected to arrive in New York next week and he will be urged by Republican leaders to make the senatorial race. His visit was said to be primarily to attend the Republican National Convention to which he will go as a delegate from the Thirty-seventh New York Congressional District which he represents in the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses.

Another suggestion from a prominent politician is that Charles E. Hughes be asked to run against Senator Copeland. This has been expressed by William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-for-President committee in New York, who believes Mr. Hughes might consider a place in the United States Senate although declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

Advice to members in subscribing for newspapers and placing advertisements to give preference to those papers which deal fairly, both in their news and editorial columns, with the prohibition movement, was included in the report on temperance education, adopted by the committee on temperance, prohibition and public morals.

Tariff Extension Plank in G.O.P. Platform Urged

Representative Andrew Say New England's Industries Need Protection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"The future of New England stands this year at the parting of the ways," A. Piatt Andrew (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, said in a statement regarding his intention to seek a tariff extension plank in the platform of the Republican national convention as an aid for New England industries.

Upon the decision to be made next November will depend very largely whether or not several of our most important industries can survive, and whether or not large numbers of our people can remain in Massachusetts and still maintain the standard of living to which they have become accustomed," Mr. Andrew continued.

Industrial Section

"There is an old policy which has consistently characterized the Republican Party from the beginning of its history, it is the policy protecting American labor and American industry from unfair competition with the poorly protected workers of the Old World. And if there is any one proposition which more certainly than any other will be given a place in the Republican platform.

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WORLD FAIRS TOO NUMEROUS, EXPERTS THINK

Committee Set Up With the Special Object of Limiting Their Number

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—Representatives of German, French and Italian industrial federations, each in turn have recently held important trade conferences with the Federation of British Industries in London, and now a delegation from Sweden has just concluded a similar meeting here at which important resolutions were adopted. One of these declares there are too many international fairs and exhibitions "the costs of which are not compensated by possible advantages."

Other resolutions, the early fruitage of the international economic conference at Geneva, dealt with: (a) the compilation of reliable statistics, easily comparable with the statistics of other European countries, for the promotion of international trade and the development of production; (b) unification of customs nomenclature; (c) international co-operation. They are steps which, it is seen, must be taken before the present tariff barriers, a source of friction between many states, can be lowered or removed.

The conference declared that, having examined the proposal for the unification of customs nomenclature, it expresses the opinion that the preparatory work of the Committee of Experts of the League of Nations corresponds to a need repeatedly proclaimed by the business world with a view to facilitating trade, and expresses the hope that the studies of the League of Nations will rapidly continue in accordance with the pre-established plan, "so as to allow the industrial organizations of all countries to bring to the final plan the contribution of the experience of business men."

Considering that the ever-growing number of international fairs and exhibitions is detrimental to industrialists who have to participate in them and to sustain expenses which are not compensated by the possible advantages, the conference "welcomes the initiative of the International Chamber of Commerce in setting up a committee to deal with international fairs and exhibitions with the special object of limiting their numbers."

Regarding the forthcoming holding of a diplomatic conference in Paris on international exhibitions, the delegates expressed the hope that the views of industrialists may be fully represented in the deliberations.

Liverpool Exhibits Ills of Drink Habit

Abstinence Union, by Posters, Models, Lectures, Shows Harm wrought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—A record useful for social workers is issued by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales. It describes an exhibition given in Liverpool, England, to show the effects of alcohol. The exhibition was open for eight days and 50,000 people visited it, many remarking as they left, "It's time something was done."

The visitors were chiefly men and girls in offices and business houses; others were sight-seers from many family parties, including children.

Three members of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union thought out the idea, the report says, and afterward a committee composed of delegates from various temperance societies formulated a scheme to show by posters, models, and lectures some of the ways in which alcohol affects a city. The appeal made was positive, the advantages of "life without drink" being the basis of the teaching. No pledges were asked for, and the whole undertaking was designed to enlist civic pride and civic responsibility on the side of temperance.

The success achieved was remarkable and the promoters were delighted at the enthusiasm evoked. They now say with quite pride: "The exhibitors were looked at quietly and attentively, not a model card was displaced and the behavior in all ways was admirable."

League to Report on Arms Affair

St. Gotthard Gun-Running Is Subject of Inquiry by a Special Committee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE.—As a sequel to the gun-running affair at St. Gotthard, on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, which involved an attempt to smuggle five vansloads of machine-guns into Hungary from Italy, a committee appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, consisting of Jonkheer Frans Beelaerts van Blokland, Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, H. J. Procope, Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and E. Villegas, Mexican Minister in Rome, is now holding an inquiry into the matter here.

The work of the committee, the

results of which will be communicated to the Council, has now entered upon the stage of formulating the final report.

The committee has noted the reports by experts on international railroad transportation and custom formalities, and has examined General Tanczos the Hungarian delegate.

The commission was assisted by members of the disarmament section and the transit commission of the secretariat of the League of Nations.

Earthquakes Cause Growth in Amity of Balkan Peoples

Help Rendered and Sympathy Expressed Mitigate Their Ancient Feuds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA.—Not for many years has there been so striking and impressive a manifestation of international sympathy and good will in the Balkan peninsula as that displayed during the last few weeks as a result of the need created in Bulgaria by seismic activity. During the month of April 13,800 houses in southern Bulgaria were destroyed, 18,300 rendered uninhabitable, and a great many were injured. Two hundred and seventy-five towns and villages were affected, of which 142 were largely destroyed, and 265,000 people were left without shelter.

The first ruler of a foreign state to send a message of sympathy and cheer to Bulgaria was Mr. Coolidge, who sent a telegram to King Boris. The American Red Cross also was the first organization to send aid to the Bulgarians. Within a few days after the misfortune this society placed at the disposal of the sufferers \$20,000. Aid also was sent from France, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, England, and other places.

Expressions of Sympathy

Most gratifying of all, however, were the aid and the expressions of sympathy sent to Bulgaria by the other Balkan peoples. These contributions had a double meaning because they came from nations of states which have very recently been at war with Bulgaria. These conflicts so recently ended, left bitter feelings. Moreover, the distribution of territory in the Balkans following the war left Bulgaria dissatisfied and resentful and her neighbors fearful of future attempts at revenge. Furthermore, a large number of the people in Bulgaria, the Macedonians, are actually at war now with Serbia. Not only do they carry on a violent press campaign against Belgrade, but support, and perhaps direct, attacks against officials in Serbia. This state of affairs has created strained relations.

Nevertheless, the city of Belgrade gave the Bulgarian sufferers 100,000 dinars, the city of Zagreb 250,000, the Jugoslav Red Cross 60,000, the Skupština or Parliament 3,000,000; while the press, numerous associations, societies and several cities also gave aid. And not only was help given but messages of sympathy were sent too. The trend toward "Slavic solidarity in southeast Europe was much accentuated as a result of this action.

Romanians Help

Nor was Romania slow in coming to the aid of Bulgaria. The larger Bucharest papers published leading articles full of sympathy, and issued appeals for help. The leading Romanian women's society also sent help and sympathy at once. Professor Jorga, a distinguished Romanian scholar, who less than four months before had been attacked by a Bulgarian scholar in a Bulgarian book, sent 10,000 lei and published urgent appeals for aid, and the State gave 500,000 lei.

Although many Bulgarians, in consequence of the wars, have harbored bitter feelings toward the other Balkan states, and the Bulgarian people as a whole have been deeply touched by this generosity, and in consequence all the Balkan peoples have been drawn closer together.

POLISH CHILDREN AID HOMELESS ONES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW.—The pupils of a number of Polish secondary schools have initiated helpful aid for poor homeless children, providing them with food, clothing, school books, and so on. A committee has been chosen from among the school youths who collect the necessary funds and arrange various entertainments, concerts, etc., for the purpose of obtaining money for their enterprise.

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Let me take full responsibility for the trip of your dreams. Starting as early as June as possible from your residence. Stopovers the National Parks—Canadian Rockies—Principal Western Cities—San Francisco—Seattle—Los Angeles—returning East via Panama Canal. When possible will stop at hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Write at once for particulars and personal interview.

With this well-organized Schedule and experienced Mountain driver, thoroughly familiar with region to be covered.

Trend of Civic Development Is Portrayed in This Peaceful Scene



GARDEN OF A MUNICIPAL HOUSE IN VIENNA
The Interest Taken by the City Authorities in the Welfare of the Working Classes Has Resulted in Some Cases in What Seem Almost Ideal Conditions. The Worker Who Is Privileged to Spend the Evening in Such Surroundings After a Day of Labor Can Easily Find in Memory Conditions That Were Far Less Satisfying.

Vienna Sets Aside Over \$590,000 for Upkeep of Gardens for Poor

Municipality Devotes Much Thought to Provision of Small Growing Spaces, and Green Plots Are Continually Increasing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—The "ring" formation of the city of Vienna, which has its origin in fortifications from Roman times, has contributed more than anything else to give the city its distinctive character. This can especially be realized at this time of year, when the Inner and Outer Rings are marked out by avenues of trees. Seen from an airplane, in fact, Vienna would reveal, not only these two circles of trees, but also countless large and small islets of green, where the city parks and gardens are to be found.

This profusion of gardens is no accident, but the result of a deliberate "green policy" on the part of the municipality. From the Inner Ring roads lead like the rays of a star to the glorious unpolished woods of Wienwald and the Danube Plain, and these are intersected with gardens, so that every district is in direct contact with nature. This year, more than \$590,000 has been set apart for the upkeep of the city gardens, which now cover an area of 2,500,000 square meters.

The present Socialist Municipality of Vienna is devoting much thought to the provision of gardens for the poor. For many years the Stadtspark has catered for the fashionable crowd, and the Prater has been the vast rambling ground for all true Viennese, but recently the ordinary

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No Woman Can Afford To be without STAYFORM, the modern garment which restores youthful, supple lines as it slendizes. No other so effective—no other so comfortable.

Let Rose Hanskat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM on your own figure today. No obligation.

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dens and green plots are increasing from month to month, particularly in the poorer districts.

Electrical heating, by night in the different gardens has proved beneficial in producing earlier blossoming, stronger growth in the plants and much more vivid coloring. The Director of Municipal Gardens, Mr. Fritz Kratochwill, is now experimenting in a new type of public garden, the "Kleingarten-Volkspark," which aims at giving all the beauty of a flower garden and an orchard together with the advantages of a public park. The framework is formed of large flower beds with fruit trees and shrubs between them, while in the center are long avenues of trees and on all sides are recreation spaces and special plots set aside for flower displays. It has been estimated that the cost of laying out and maintaining the new type of park at Floridsdorf is about one-tenth of those of the old type.

Vienna is seeking to become the capital of the world.

Since the war the area covered by public gardens in this city has increased 20 per cent and is now nearly 3,000,000 square meters.

SALESMEN PROPOSE UNIVERSITY COURSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The need of a special course of commerce, salesmanship and marketing for commercial travelers by means of lectures and correspondence, at the universities of the Commonwealth, was stated at the recent annual conference of the United Commercial Travelers' Association here.

Prof. David B. Copland of the University of Melbourne, who was re-

cently in the United States, presented the plan which the conference decided to adopt. It involved the institution of a course of salesmanship and marketing in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, to cover a period of two years. The establishment of a lecture in marketing and salesmanship would involve an expenditure of \$10,000 a year in each university.

No money was available, the funds would have to be obtained from the ministry, the Chamber of Commerce and other sources.

British Farmer to Be Shielded From Extortion of Usurers

New Bill Proposes Long Credit for Farm Purchase and Improvement, With Short Credit for Stock Buying Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The British Government's proposal for helping farmers to obtain loans at more favorable interest rates than are now available has taken shape in a bill before the House of Commons. This bill deals with both long credit for farm-purchase and short credit for stock-buying and other needs.

Long-term advances are to be handled by a state-aided company somewhat on the lines of the Federal Land Banks of America. The institution is to be financed in the first instance by a preliminary issue of £5,000,000 debentures of which the Government takes up £1,250,000. There is also to be a large capital, carrying restricted interest rates. The state will pay 750,000 francs of interest for 60 years toward a guarantee fund and contributes 10 annual payments of £10,000 each toward administrative expenses.

It is laid down that loans advanced by the company shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the estimated value of the mortgaged property, also that they shall be repayable by equal annual or half-yearly installments of capital and interest spread over not more than 60 years.

Short term advances are to be made through existing banking concerns, thereby enabling the farmer to extricate himself from the hands of more usurious lenders. For this purpose the bill creates a new instrument of credit somewhat similar to the American chattel mortgage, making it possible for banks to lend upon assets which cannot be brought into the market at present due to legal charges otherwise.

Farmers object to the publicity of the bill of sale and to avoid it pay higher interest for temporary accommodation than the banks would be willing to accept if they had this

Tokyo Studying Historic Dances

Folk Dancers Assembled in Capital for Artistic Presentation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO.—In order to encourage folk dancing, the headquarters of the Young Men's Associations annually stages a set of folk dances in Tokyo. The best dancers from the districts selected for that year are brought up to Tokyo, with all expenses paid, and for several days portray the dances and songs of the common people which have come down through many centuries.

The most interesting dances of this season's program are those of the Luchu Islanders, sovereignty over which Japan has always claimed, but which have actually been incorporated into the Empire only in recent years. Their dancing and music, though akin to those of Japan proper, are sufficiently distinctive to make them an interesting study.

Of the other dances given, some have grown out of agricultural rites, one originated in the celebration of a famous battle about a thousand years ago, and one is an archaic religious dance dating from the early life of the Empire.

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Beginning Monday

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Cotton and Linen

FROCKS

THIS year, more than ever before, an outstanding opportunity. For cotton frocks have come into fashionable prominence and are as important for their chic as they are for their cool Summer comfort.

EVERY new cotton and linen fabric is offered, fashioned into lovely, crisp Summer frocks. In prints, plain tints, gayly effective colour combinations, or all white. One- and two-piece frocks or ensembles—some with sleeves, others in smart sleeveless fashion.

IN an unlimited variety for the vast number of sports and more formal occasions that Summer brings with it. At prices that are unusual as well as decidedly attractive.

\$10.00

13.50

16.50

19.50

MISSSES' and WOMEN'S COTTON and LINEN FROCKS
THIRD FLOOR

RADIO

Editorial Exploitation of Television Regretted

Various Authorities Show Art in Very Crude State at Present and Warn Public Against Acceptance of Misleading Stories

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Still the swan song of television is wafted on the breezes to an eagerly waiting public. Several weeks ago we wrote an article telling of the desirability of holding back as far as credibility and investigation regarding television is concerned. Still due to the activity of certain sources in attempting to convey the impression that "Television Is Here!" we still find a few trusting fans who are ready to start right out into the uncharted seas of television experimentation.

It is only fair to state to the readers the current opinion in radio circles that television is looked upon as a saving grace for the radio parts industry by many interested in this end of the radio. Quantities of parts are sold when a thing is experimental. When it gets to be really good, then the complete set manufacturers step in and the completely assembled job can be purchased at a fair price. Parts then become specialized for custom set builders' purposes.

Some parts people seem to be "champing at the bit" in eager anticipation of the new market and are being led into advertising "tying in" with editorial exploitation. Thus they feel they are getting in early on the field.

Difficulties Foreseen

This seems to be rather shortsighted. We fully believe that at the

present stage of the industry only general dissatisfaction will be the outcome of editorial and advertising exploitation of television's experimental parts.

The public who is led to believe

that television is here, after spending time and money on

this only to get little if any results,

is bound to come back on the editorial and advertising sources with an increasing wave of protest at having been misled. Even the fact that this material had been read in the bright morning glow of a breakfast room will not alleviate the situation.

Boston and New Englanders are taking a more revisionist position than the limited group but the entire group of first class engineers we have interviewed are most insistent that it is not ready yet to be publicly tried.

The New York Sun even sent a man up to Boston to investigate the television activity in this city. He was unable to see either a transmitter or receiver actually working and went home convinced that he was on the trail of a false alarm, reinforcing the opinion of the radio department of the General Electric demonstration at Schenectady in January of this year. Yet several local manufacturers are making parts for this work.

Schenectady Disapproves

Fortunately these manufacturers, for their own protection, are stating that this is purely experimental in nature and that the readers need expect little. Unfortunately, these manufacturers are advertising along with rather positive editorial copy which mentions their products and undoes the conservative attitude featured in their rather subdued parts literature.

With Schenectady admittedly the leader in television experimental work our contentions are borne out by a few words from our good friend, Martin P. Rice, manager of radiocasting for the General Electric Company.

Despite the evident progress they have made with the whirling disk, moon lamp arrangement, only those television at the moment involve a costly and elaborate equipment, but the very nature of television means distinct advantages.

As I see it, real television requires such a complex control panel capable of handling modulation frequencies up to 30,000 cycles and either a synchronizing channel or a crystal control synchronizing equipment. In addition to the radio disk, moon lamp arrangement, other controls and control equipment are required.

I do not mean to belittle television. It is coming and will some day—five years or more from now—become a valuable in more or less general use, but we are early opinions about it and those who have rushed into print, in many cases in half-baked fashion, are responsible to some considerable extent for the impression that has been created in the minds of the laymen of the receiver described.

Nothing could be more definite than this official disapproval from the whirling disk television headquarters of the great mistake in releasing experimental data which has not been worked out except for use

in wealthy research laboratories of the great electrical research corporations and their wireless experimental departments.

Recognized radio authorities from all over the country are joining in their protests at the too-early exploitation of television. R. M. Klein of Fada Radio, states that "television has by no means arrived as a practical factor, that it will be a long, long time before it does, and that an erroneous impression has been created in the minds of the public by recent propaganda on the new invention."

L. M. Clement of the same concern is recognized as a leading radio engineer. He states:

Television in practical, everyday form is a long way off. The wrong man when he is led to believe that television is here. In a sense it is true that television is here, but there is a vast difference between television in what we engineers call the experimental stage and its practical application.

Explaining further, an invention may be perfect technically, and yet still be in the experimental stage in practice. In which case we are using the word "perfect" in a technical sense. We have known for a long time that radio transmission was an engineering fact a long time before it became a practical matter put to practical uses, so far as the general public is concerned.

We have the KDKA, WGN, WMAQ, KFWL, KYW, WREN, WHAS, WMC, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WJAX and WCCO.

Several noted composers are represented in the next program by the Cities Service Orchestra to be radio-cast on the NBC Red Network

on Friday, June 1, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, or 7 central daylight time.

Sir Edward Elgar's "Serenade Lyrique," selections from Victor Herbert's "Désabatante" and the "Andante Movement" from Mendelssohn's violin concerto are only a few of the notable offerings. Harry Burleigh's arrangement of the Negro spiritual "All Alone Monday" and "Mammy Is Gone" will be sung by the Palmolive Revelers and the ensemble will repeat Savino's "Dawn" and a medley of Italian airs. Popular saxophone and guitar novelties will receive the public recognition and the specialty orchestra will respond to the mail applause for "What's the Reason?"

"Get Out and Get Under the Moon" and "Constantinople" and a Spearman trio which features old-time songs with an accompaniment of harmonica, jew's harp, fiddle and guitar, offers "Empty Cradle" and "Steamboat."

The Wrigley program is heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA; WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJW, KWY, WKW, WREN, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT and WJAX and WCCO.

Similarly, the western group of Spearman will revel before the audience of the Pacific Network on the same evening, from 8 to 9 p. m. Pacific time.

Two comedy numbers by a duo will be introduced, "Get Out and Get Under the Moon" and "Constantinople," and a Spearman trio which features old-time songs with an accompaniment of harmonica, jew's harp, fiddle and guitar, offers "Empty Cradle" and "Steamboat."

The Wrigley program is heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA; WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJW, KWY, WKW, WREN, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT and WJAX and WCCO.

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From the requests received during the last three months, director Gustave Haeschen has chosen those most in demand, adding the usual special features which make for a balanced program.

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A whole summer without Lady Baltimore! The idea simply could not be brooked; consequently there will be general delight in the hearts of junior audiences at the announcement that the WBAL Sandman Circle is going to return to the air, which means, of course, that Lady Baltimore will once again be heard telling her infinite ways the various stories which have enthralled her in the hearts of the young people on the air. The WBAL Sandman Circle will be on the air every Friday night, for the time being, from 5 to 5:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

For the Friday night programs, Lady Baltimore always plans to try

to "kiss" all the boys and girls during this one half hour. And so she will present her program in three parts—the first will present stories for the "wee" folks; the second will feature stories for the older boys and girls, while the last part will be for everybody generally. The Sandman Circle to be radio-cast from WBAL on Friday night, June 1, will present some "Memorial Day" stories along with other interesting and thrilling tales.

Two American composers—Henry Holden Huss and A. Walter Kramer—and two French composers—de Wailly and Pfeiffer—will share honors in "At Home With the Masters" program to be radio-cast by all of the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, Friday evening, June 1.

The Court Woodwind Ensemble, String Quartet and Woodwind Quartet are the featured concert groups.

In opening the program the Court

Woodwind Trio consisting of flute,

clarinet and oboe will play de Wailly's "Andante" (Morning Serene).

This composition is to be followed by the Court String Quartet in a rendition of "Andante con moto expressione" from Henry Holden Huss's "String Quartet," Op. 51.

"Gavotte" and "Scherzo" from Pfeiffer's Quartet for flute, oboe, clarinet and bassoon, by the Court Woodwind Quartet is next on the program, which concludes with A. Walter Kramer's humoresque on two American folk tunes: "Swanee River" and "Dixie" played by the Court String Quartet.

WOR, WCAU, WEAN, WMAK, WJAS, WAIU, WGHP, WOWO,

WTAG, WGS, WSAI, WGN, WTMJ, WOC, WWO, WDAF, KVQO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT and WJAX transmit the Palomine Hour.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA—There have been living in Yugoslavia, for some years now, over 100,000 emigrants, members of the Bulgarian People's Party of Alexander Stambulski, who was assassinated when the Government of Alexander Zankoff came into power. The Belgrade Government had previously ordered these refugees to live in the interior of the country at a good distance from the frontier. This was done in order to maintain correct diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. This regulation has now been made more strict.

After the partial reopening of the

frontier, this measure, it is said,

will clearly indicate the desire of Jugoslavia to improve and even strengthen its cordial relations with Bulgaria. At

the same time, it is added, Bulgaria on her side should prohibit the movement, arming and drilling of members of the Macedonian Committee along the Jugoslav frontier.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND—At the recent meeting of the Southport branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an offer was made by a Birkdale resident of the sum of £5 to be used as prize money for a competition for an annual parade of donkeys, the prizes to be given to the owners of the best-kept animals. The proposal is under consideration.

A resolution was passed at the

same meeting asking the Town

to let their scheme for benevolence

be carried out.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—

Olive Palmer and Paul Oliver, now

under exclusive contract with the Palomine Hour, will sing a soprano and tenor duet, "Nearest and Dearest," and will also be heard as soloists. A viola solo, Delfia L'Amour, will add charming variety to the entertainment and the symphony orchestra's selection will be "Blue Over You" and "Savage Carnival."

WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR,

WTAG, WGS, WYGI, WGR, WCAE,

WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WGN, WTMJ,

WOC, WWO, WDAF, KVQO,

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—

Don't Throw

Away Your Silk

Stockings

Because of Runs or

Snags

Let us save any stocking you

have that has a run. Simply

wash and leave at Hosiery

Dept.—Main Floor.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—

UNITED MARKETS

211 Main Street, West Tampa

1325 Central Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

FOUR STORES

to serve every furniture need

209-11-13-15 Franklin Street

707-709 Florida Avenue

2114 Main Street, West Tampa

1325 Central Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

ATLANTA, GA.

Out-of-town customers promptly

served by express or parcel post.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—

HATS FOR THE SMART

MISS & MATRON

Morley

213 LAURA STREET

ATLANTA, GA.

Exclusive

but not

Expensive

FOUR STORES

to serve every furniture need

209-11-13-15 Franklin Street

707-709 Florida Avenue

2114 Main Street, West Tampa

1325 Central Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

ATLANTA, GA.

REVIVAL OF OLD INDUSTRIES OF BIBLE PALESTINE

Glass Blowing, Pottery, Weaving, Carpentry—All Officially Encouraged

ON THE reputed site of the house of Pontius Pilate in Jerusalem a factory has been started where tiles of beautiful colors and quaint designs, as well as pottery in the form of water-bottles, jars, vases, cups and plates, are being turned out. The enterprise owes its inception to the initiative of the Pro-Jerusalem Society. This was an international body founded by the city who has since been appointed High Commissioner for Cyprus. The object of the society was the preservation of Jerusalem and a revival of its old industries. The society has now been abandoned, though the various undertakings it sponsored have been handed over to the care of various government departments.

In the middle ages Jerusalem was noted for its weaving, pottery and glassware, industries that fact which date back to Bible days and beyond. These crafts gave employment to many and their wares were famous throughout the East. Wars, trouble, disease and the lack of encouragement drove the more skilled artisans away and the enterprises fell into decay. On the coming of the British and the establishment of a stable government, trade and commerce revived and all kinds of industries sprang into existence. They were all, however, of the modern type, started to meet present day requirements. Not least, they were being run on western methods with modern appliances and machinery. Although they failed to appeal to the surely native craftsman. Realizing this and believing there was also room for the products of the old as well as the newer arts, the society investigated the question.

They found citizens of Jerusalem anxious to carry out certain repair work in connection with the Mosque of Omar, that famous edifice which crowns the site of the Temple Area. Thousands of tiles would be needed and if they were to make them keeping them simple and made in the style of the old, were the lovely blue-green tiles that at present adorn the edifice and which were made in Jerusalem in the sixteenth century when faience pottery was a flourishing industry. Apart from the Mosque of Omar tiles would be needed by other ancient buildings, while there was every reason to anticipate a demand for specimens of the art of the faience decorator.

Old Ceramic Tiles

Every tourist to the Holy City loves the beautiful tiles seen in the mosque and other ancient buildings. In the Armenian Church of St. James may be seen 37 old ceramic tiles of unusual interest, all that is left of a larger set of 2000. They date back to the first quarter of the sixteenth century, by pious Armenians. They were votive offerings as the inscriptions on some of them testify, which had been specially ordered and made in Kutahia for the decoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But, for various reasons, this intention was never fulfilled. The tiles were set up elsewhere. Of course of time they were destroyed or scattered, and only 37 remain.

The tiles are of uniform size, 7x11 inches, and are broken in bright colors (green, yellow, blue, and sometimes purple and red) on a background which is invariably white. The subjects are either scenes from the Old and New Testament, or images of saints. They were manufactured in Kutahia, at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Of late years, in Kutahia and other centers in Asia Minor, there has been a serious attempt on the part of ceramists to revive the art of producing pottery of the types like those turned out in the sixteenth century. Recognizing that such tiles would be needed for repairing the Mosque of Omar, and believing also that it presented a favorable opportunity for reviving an ancient craft, the Pro-Jerusalem Society brought a number of Armenian Christian potters from Kutahia and started a factory in the Holy City. The place selected for the work is the reputed site of the house of Pontius Pilate. Behind it is the Temple area, and in front its doors open onto the Via Dolorosa, one of which Jesus is said to have passed on his way to Calvary. The designs used on the pottery are from old Persian drawings, but the delightful coloring is obtained by a secret process. Nowadays, water-bottles, vases, cups and plates are made as well as the original china tiles.

In the Judean Hills

Attention was then devoted to glass blowing and weaving. Glass blowing is one of the most curious and fascinating industries of Palestine. For hundreds, if not thousands, of years this craft has been carried on in the little town of Hebron in the Judean Hills, and it has been noticed that the glass vessels made today are identical with the ancient glass which has recently been excavated in various parts of Palestine, and which dates from the time of the Roman occupation. The secret of the manufacture of the modern Hebron glass, which is generally of a deep blue color, is known only to one old Arab and his two sons.

The glass factories at Hebron are bare sheds in the center of which round brick furnaces are burning. In these caldrons colored molten glass bubbles and simmers. Half a dozen old Arabs clad in light-hued cotton gowns and white turbans squat in the ground with blow-pipes in their mouths. A lump of glass of the consistency of hot toffee is taken from the caldron and placed on the end of a blow-pipe and in a few minutes it is blown into a large glass bubble, when it is pinched and moulded into the shape of a bottle or vase by the aid of some metal tongs. Then it is nipped from off the rest of the glass with a pair of pincers and immersed in a tank of water to cool and harden. Similar factories are to be started in Jerusalem.

The weaving industry is one of the oldest in the country, for the Bedouins of today weave their tents of goat and camel hair, which are similar to the "tents of Kedar" which we

read of in the Bible. These brown tents are not only a very picturesque sight in Palestine, but are practical, being waterproof and of great durability.

In Jerusalem one can witness beautiful silver filigree work by Yemenee Jews. This industry is said to have been started in Yemen, in southern Arabia, where the Israelites fled after the destruction of the Jewish Kingdom. This craft is passed on from father to son, and it is extremely difficult for newcomers to enter their ranks.

Bethlehem is the center of the souvenir trade, of which the mother-of-pearl work is perhaps the best known. The shells are found on the shores of the Red Sea, whence they are brought to Bethlehem to be cut and polished and worked up into souvenirs. Both men and women work at this craft, and it is interesting to see them sitting on the floor of the houses polishing the shells on the surface of a wet stone.

In the city bazaars the copper-smiths may be seen beating sheets of brass and copper into shape and making cooking pots, trays and water vessels.

The vessel-makers' shops are among the gayest in the towns, for the shoes which hang in strings from the ceilings are made up of brightly colored leather. They are generally made of morocco leather, rams' skins dyed bright red for townfolk or left a natural color for the country people, though the latter only wear shoes on state occasions, preferring as a rule to travel barefoot. Green, blue, purple, and yellow shoes are also made, and in some parts of the country long red riding boots with iron-tipped heels.

The revival of these ancient industries of the Holy Land, with their native toilers, their primitive tools and methods, takes one back to Bible days.

Shipping Pact Near, K. Roosevelt Says

Another Anglo-American Conference to Be Held Soon, He Avers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Better working arrangements between British and American shipping interests, which will greatly benefit both were forecast by Kermit Roosevelt, president of the Roosevelt Lines, on his return here on the Aquitania of the Cunard Line from London.

Provisional working agreement, he said, would clarify the conditions which have been responsible for the rate cutting of the last 18 months between British and American ships carrying freight between India and New York and Boston.

The first steps toward an agreement were taken while he was in London, he said, when he met representatives of the Cunard, Brocksbank and Ellerman shipping interests. Little headway was made, he said, because of the failure of a representative of the United States Steel Corporation fleet to appear, but the British shipping men expressed an earnest desire to meet with American ship operators on friendly terms, and a second conference, at which action is expected, will be held soon.

INTERNATIONAL AIR REGULATIONS DEBATED BY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID.—The international committee dealing with judicial problems on transport, representing 39 countries, are concluding a three-days' meeting. They discussed proposed world air regulations, including bills of lading, travelers tickets, insurance and international responsibility of carriers. The estimates for 1929 were approved.

H. H. Kelly, United States automatic commissioner for Europe, joined the technical committee and present unofficial observer, declined to comment on the proceedings, as the recommendations of the conference would be made direct to the governments which had private companies represented at the sessions.

The committee, which was subdivided into four commissions was established by the international conference of aerial law in Paris in 1925 at the request of the French Government. When each commission has agreed upon its work of codifying the legal questions it will submit a complete report of its recommendations to the Comité Juridique International de l'Aviation for further action.

LATIN-AMERICAN STUDY COURSES INTRODUCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Courses in Spanish-American and Latin-American literature are being introduced in a number of colleges in the United States, the Bureau of Education reports.

A chair of Spanish-American literature has recently been established in Yale University. In the majority of courses in the departmental instruction is given from the Spanish-American point of view. A chair of Spanish-American literature has been established at Stanford University, California, and a chair of Latin-American literature at the University of Texas. Course in Latin-American literature have also been introduced in connection with the study of Spanish in a number of colleges, according to the bureau.

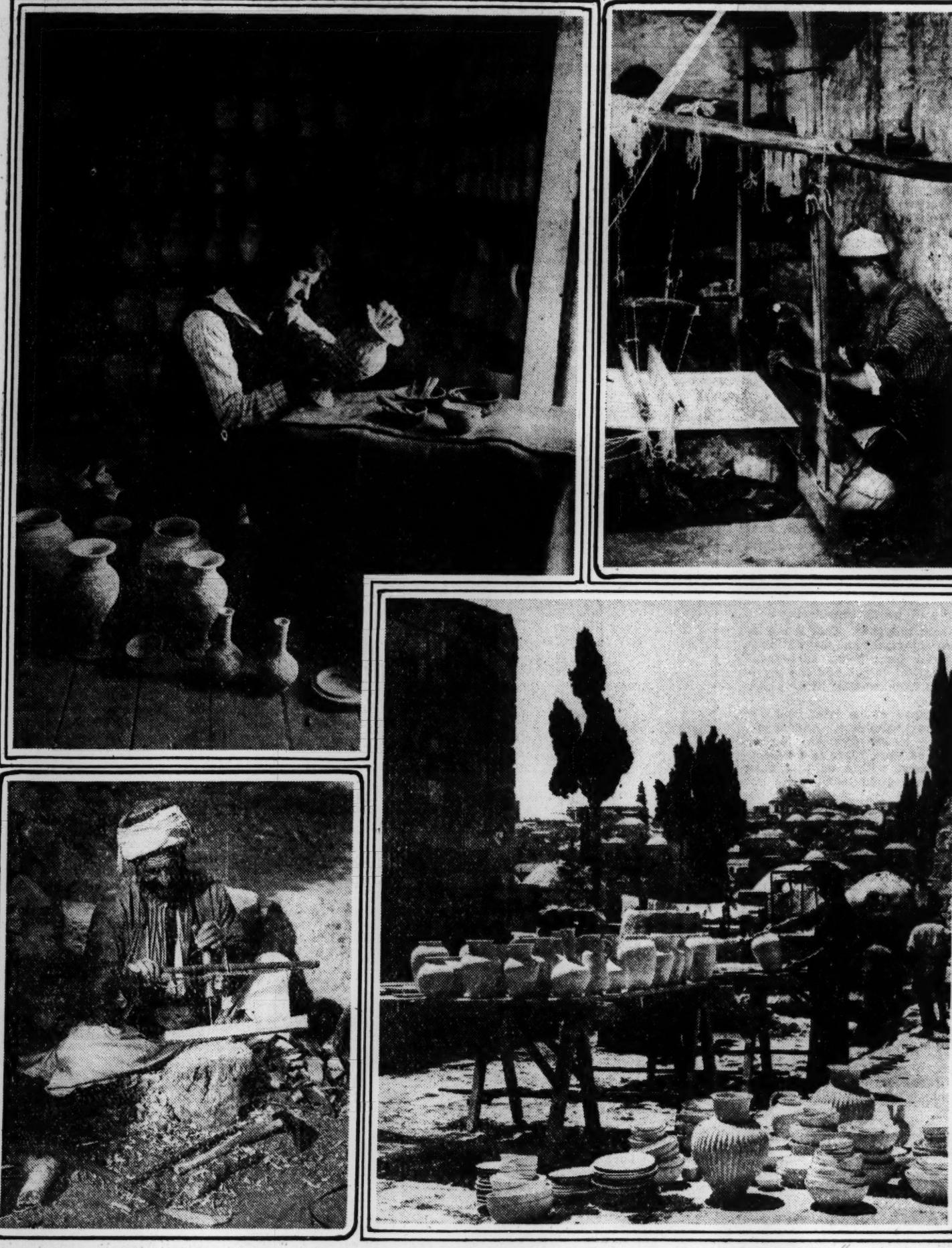
ERA OF UNDERSTANDING FORESEEN BY DR. MASON

CHICAGO (AP)—A world that in time might be made rational, a world

A NOVEL feature in advertising—Read the mottoes and advertisements which appear in this and in each Saturday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

POOLE PRINTING CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Handicrafts as Old as Ancient Israel



Upper Left—A Girl Skilled in Faience Work Decorating a Vase in Jerusalem. Upper Right—Weaver at Loom. The Loom Is of a Type Used in Ancient Judea. Lower Left—Carpenter of a Small Village in Palestine.

Note the Primitive Tools. Lower Right—Pottery Works on the Reputed Site of Pontius Pilate's House in Jerusalem. In the Distance May Be Glimpsed the Dome of the Mosque of Omar.

City-Wedged Tots Now Have Book Like "Pooh" in His Rabbit's Hole

New York Publishing House Establishes Reading Room for East Side Children—"Robinson Crusoe" and Dog Books Popular

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The children of one of Manhattan's East Side apartment areas are rejoicing with Christopher Robin's little bear, "Winnie-the-Pooh." When Winnie-the-Pooh was lodged, much against his own wishes, in the rabbit's hole, his only happiness, it will be remembered, came from a delightful book which Christopher read to him until he found his freedom. For an entire week he remained as he said himself, "a wedged bear in great tightness."

"Well, anyway, the children say it's been something like that with them. Anyone who has been 'a wedged' child in great tightness" on the congested isle of Manhattan, knows how grateful the Pooh felt when, during his imprisonment, someone was willing to supply the "sustaining book" for which he asked. In fact, the Pooh almost found his freedom

in the book before Rabbit and all his kin succeeded in pulling him out.

The children of this neighborhood—with whom "Winnie-the-Pooh" is a favorite—are finding their freedom, too, in a new circulating library that has been opened by a New York publishing house.

The "moderns" among writers for children are theirs to read or borrow

by this new arrangement. By subscribing membership in the "Boys' and Girls' Books" young people are keeping abreast in their own literary world, and are enjoying the privileges adults derive from their bookshops, in being able to read modern books which, perhaps, they do not want to buy.

A reading room for tots is one of the features. Here, in a comfortable, diminutive armchair under a parchment-shaded lamp disguised as a windmill, the 3-year-old student of

the book before Rabbit and all his kin succeeded in pulling him out.

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House and Garden

Blossom in the Spring

By ALICE MARTINEAU

GARDENS become more beautiful each year as greater attention is given to the carpeting of flowering shrubs with bulbs of daffodils in grass, and the grouping of blossoming trees in their colors.

The golden *forsythias*, which looked so well above the china-white *scillas* in March, are long ago over; even the flowering cherries which a moment ago made one gasp with sheer delight are now a memory. A group of Japanese cherries on a grassy knoll, untouched by the late frosts, only yesterday were in pale pink, deep pink and blush white, with shining young red growth—and wreathed with double flowers—indeed a brave show, not to be forgotten. Any especially fine cherry invariably turns out to be the Japanese *prunus serrulata* var. *Sekiyama* of emerald-green.

Not that the double white cherry is not exquisite—it is—but one is perhaps more used to it than to the wonderful coloring of the Japanese. An old friend is *P. Avium*, the double form of the wild gean of the woods, and a parent of the eating cherry, the Bigarreau. The Japanese cherry with blossoms of lime-yellow is very fine, and grows rapidly into a showy tree.

One of the largest flowering trees is the Siberian crab, of great height and girth and some of these are perfectly lovely. They make a picture like the neighboring gardens, while several trees, apparently exactly the same, in the Cambridge Botanical Gardens are without this fragrance.

The *Pyrus malus* is of great beauty especially the varieties of this crab apple known as purple, and atra-sanguineum, of deep red hue. And the double peach with small-rosette-like flowers, which though of a crude pink, are wonderfully effective on a spreading tree. I rarely see the deep red peach, which is now difficult to obtain. One sees it in the south of France with flowers like double red roses. The Romanian wild peach, which is said to be a very fine form of the "Russian almond," grows as a low bush all over the hills in Rumania, and as it is a mass of scarlet buds with flowers of a coral pink, the hills look as though they were afame with fire. It is one of the finest of all recent introductions, is quite hardy, and throws up

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Choosing a Scheme for Home Furnishing

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDEE

THIS most agreeable arrangement of furniture in a room, coupled with an effective choice and placing of accessories, is one of the happy problems of the home maker. Particularly is this true of her who is using for this purpose old-time furnishings dating from 1725 to 1825.

If a person wishes to maintain strict period accuracy, keeping every major or minor thing used within a single quarter century of that period, her task will be considerably prolonged. The result might be wholly successful from a museum standpoint, for so there may be achieved a perfect display of strictly American antiques.

But this is not the manner in which the homes of one to two centuries ago were actually fitted, except by people of considerable wealth. The average home of our ancestors was most likely to use chairs, tables, beds and bureaus which were in part inherited and partly bought in the current market and made in the latest current style.

Many of us can recall home interiors, the knowledge of which goes back to our childhood days. In them were rooms which in the course of family development came to contain eighteenth century maple and mahogany, some things of Empire date, others still which were of Victorian walnut.

We do not select such examples as models for our present day schemes for home decoration, still we can derive from them a decidedly helpful suggestion which we may apply if we are so inclined. That is, to select such things as will best serve the desired purpose—that are attractive in themselves, without being primarily particular about having them match exactly in date.

Lack of the Artificial Here

To notice the bedroom which appears in the right-hand illustration here, we see that the bureau and dressing table are of late Sheraton class; the bed would come under the same head, only slightly earlier in style. Two chairs with upholstered seats would come under the Chippendale heading, while the secretary in the corner appears to be in the Empire manner of about 1825. The broad backed wing chair in the right foreground is of the sort made about 1750, so we have a spread of probably 75 years in the age of the furniture seen here.

There is also a range of style that is considerable and might not please all tastes. In our opinion it gives an agreeable sense of simplicity and grace to have a scheme like this, so that the person who arranged these things understood the characteristics of period styles, while realizing that there is such a thing as being too rigid in taste and following too straight a course in carrying out a scheme.

The bedroom at the left is in the Dorothy Quincy House, one of the historical buildings of Quincy, Mass. This place is associated with the Colonial hero who became the bride of John Hancock in the Revolutionary days. Although this does not, like the previously mentioned room, carry the details which indicate construction, it does hold much that is attractive.

Three of the chairs harmonize with the Sheraton type bed, although they are of slightly later date. The gate-leg table with its numerous books is distinctly in harmony with the banister back chair behind it, for both are Jacobean, dating from the early 1700's. The simple chest of drawers at the extreme right falls in an age group with the bed, both probably belonging to the late eighteenth century.

So we have in this case, as in the preceding, a wholly natural setting. Here it includes a table and a chair which might have been inherited from grandparents of those who followed later fashions by buying the bed and the other three chairs.

They Are All Field Beds

The unusual beds of these two chambers, different in some respects, have been supplemented by other types of a slightly later date. The whole group thus carries suggestions which may be of value to those who care to know more about the many methods used in bed draperies and coverings.

A mahogany four poster, which is very heavy and has elaborate carvings, is seen at the lower left. This is clearly a piece which belongs in a very large room, to permit its massive dignity a favorable setting.

In the four beds here we have opportunity of seeing different forms of posts and drapes, as well as a variety of quilts and spreads used in their dressing. Those in the two larger views are the finer, and show two methods of drapery both

pebblewhite must give a thrill to any lover of fine old cabinet work.

Such an ensemble would represent an unusual ability to find and to purchase. Yet when we see the room in a home, does it not appear to be rather a triumph in buying which seems more like a museum exhibit than it does like a natural outgrowth of home development?

"Occurrences" in Paris

ALL the world loves a bargain. We all do, and we might as well admit it; and yet, there is nothing more than the statement that we have got something for nothing. That is why the French word "occasions" is a far better word. It means opportunity and implies the pursuit of some object until it is found, perhaps in a street market, an auction room, an old-day shop where goods are sold at reasonable prices which make low prices possible. And in this suit lies the fun, a game if you so choose to call it, but certainly a game with far more interest than results from giving an agent an order to purchase your treasures for you.

In Paris there are many "occasions" if you are sure of being able to distinguish between the genuine and the false. Otherwise it is far better to go to a shop which sells its articles with a guarantee of age and genuineness. The mere fact of the countless number of antique shops in Paris means the presence of hundreds of manufactured articles, for there are not enough of the genuine available for sale to fill one half of the shops now existing. Even when one is certain of being able to detect the authentic, the presence of so many fake articles has its effect and unconsciously one grows to be a doubter.

London and Paris Markets

At the Marché aux Puces (Flea Fair) which is held just outside the city gate, Porte de Clignancourt, on Fridays and Sundays, real "occasions" are to be found. Most of the people who sell articles here live on the old ramparts in small huts or shanties. Their goods are spread out on the sidewalk or on

their own doorsteps, and the people of Paris flock to their places by the thousands.

Their extreme poverty is noticeable and one cannot help but think that European cities do more with street markets to assist such people to earn a living by selling goods with no expense to themselves, than do cities in America. With no overhead charges, no need of advertising, no outlet beyond a few boards on which display their goods, they can sell at the lowest prices possible, and although most of the goods have no appeal at all, some real bargains are often found there.

Genuine Old Pewter Cheap

In contrast to the Caledonian Market in London, the Flea Fair will admit of no bartering, and the price first asked is never lowered. In fact, if you remark that an article is "trop cher," too dear, they resent it emphatically. And they are right, for in general the prices are extremely low.

I found a marked pewter porringer, six inches in diameter, with one handle broken but which could be easily mended, whose price was \$2.40. Another, a little smaller, in good condition but not marked, was \$2. Both were genuine and were very similar to one which I found the next day

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Cash—and Carry If You Can

There are plenty of antidiors both in brass and iron, and if you are willing to return through Paris with them dangling from your arms, for you pay for your article, pick it up, and depart with it "as is," you can select from a large choice ranging in price from 75 cents to \$1. Copper kettles and vases are also numerous and cheap. Old books, prints, and embroideries are much in evidence and are well worth looking over. One must remember that the proportion of worthless things far exceeds the good, but by going often and early, there is no better place in Paris for real bargains.

Another interesting place to visit is the Hotel Drouot at 9 Rue Drouot, where both antique and modern furniture, oil books, paintings, prints, and objects of all kinds are auctioned off. The building is owned by auctioneers and appraisers who in France are officials like the notaries public, stockholders, and process servers. Sales by order of the courts and sales of private collections necessary for the settling of estates are held here.

There are 18 rooms in the building, in most of which auctions are taking place all day long. In the courtyard which opens on Rue Rossini, the furniture is carried enter, to carry furniture or deposit goods for sale. Very large objects and those of small value are often auctioned off here without being taken into the building.

High-Speed Auctions at Hotel Drouot

In the rooms on the second floor,

the most valuable collections are sold. These rooms are crowded from October to July with a restless crowd

going in and out, back and forth in the corridors, up and down the stairs, until one receives the impression of a huge kaleidoscope.

After attending auction sales at Christie's in London, where everything was conducted so quietly that one could hardly comprehend the tremendous amount of business transacted, I took some time to learn the etiquette of the very spirited French bidding. At Christie's the auctioneer conducts the sale with no assistance except from the cashier and the guard who lifts the articles for sale into view.

The Buyers Pays 19½ Per Cent Tax

At the Hotel Drouot, two and sometimes three men assist the auctioneer in repeating the bids. They are given so fast that it is absolutely necessary to have them repeated by more than one person to avoid errors, and there is no place where errors are more unforgiven than at an auction where human nature seems to revert so often to childhood ways. The rooms are hung with dark red cloths from the ceiling to the floor, and the auctioneer stands on a raised platform where he can easily overlook the crowd, composed almost entirely of eager, restless dealers, each bent on getting what he wants most.

If the sale is of sufficient importance to warrant it, a catalogue is issued and the objects for sale are exhibited on the day preceding the sale. A fact which it is well to remember, and which has often caused much embarrassment because it was not known is, that to the price of the article as it is bid off, 19½ per cent

is added for government taxes and dues. This buyer must pay.

Another good hunting ground for occasions is in the small shops of the Latin Quarter, an extension of the Latin Quarter originally given to the student district around Boulevard Saint Michel. Some of the older members of the American Colony live here in the Faubourg Saint Germain. There are also many American artists in the studios of the Boulevard Montparnasse, and recently quite a number of American writers have settled in this district.

The whole Latin Quarter abounds in small antique shops, good, bad, and indifferent, but all with much lower prices than exist on the other side of the Seine. Rue de Seine there is one, much larger than that of L. Jacquier & Fils, where there are some very interesting pieces of peasant furniture for sale. I asked them if their goods were sold with a guarantee. The owner replied that he never sold without giving a guarantee and that he considered it the only way.

M. M. S.

in these days of manufactured antiques, to maintain a reputation of an honest and reliable firm.

He told of a recent instance when he had sold and shipped to America a stone mantel. In transportation it had been broken, and evidently to avoid the damages, the claim had been brought against him that it was not an old mantel. With the guarantees which he had obtained when he purchased it, he was able to establish its genuineness, so as he said, both the seller and the purchaser are protected in this way.

An additional help found here is that at least one person speaks English, for no matter how well versed you may be in French conversation, French furniture terms are confusing.

The Happy French Shopkeeper

My attention was attracted to this shop by a small desk in the window, Louis XVI in style, but so small and dainty one felt that it must have been intended for some young girl. There was a handle on either side so that the top could be lifted from the base, as with most of the very earliest desks. It had evidently been made in the middle of the eighteenth century, and in all probability in the Province of Ille de France. Graceful, charming in line, and yet sturdy, it was a piece which would add interest to any room.

The Rues St. Peres, Bonaparte, Chêne-midi, Henri Monnier, Victor Massé, Boulevard Raspail, all of these and many, many more are all worth-while streets to follow along, going in and out of the shops at will. You always receive a courteous welcome and a cordial "Bon jour" whether or not you have purchased anything, for the courtesy of the French shopkeeper cannot be excelled in any country.

"Occurrences" in Paris? Any real bargains? Plenty of them, if you only find the right place.

M. M. S.

The Last of the Stieglers

ARATHER picturesque figure was Miss Annie; tall, erect, and vigorously active all of her 83 years. She claimed, and was claimed, to be the last direct descendant of Baron Stiegl of Manheim, Pa. She traveled down to Manheim each June, and there received with quaint ceremony one red rose, the annual rental for one of the churches Baron Stiegl founded.

Miss Annie was a sole employee, and worked until a few years ago. She lived in a one-room-and-bath apartment, alone, quite individualistic. Few people saw the inside of her tiny home, and the current tales of Stiegl glass were many and lurid.

Of course, she did not have any in her later years. She once had, but it had gone, piece by piece, as necessity directed. There was a very beautiful little mahogany slant top desk, elaborately inlaid in light wood, inside and out. This was interesting in spite of the fact that its feet did not "belong," until dealer who attended the sale of the effects recited that he had sold it to her about 15 years ago. He bought it back for \$25.

A very large walnut frame "Chipendal" looking glass, which had been in perfect condition, had a piece of the top knocked off and lost going up to the auction rooms, the same dealer bought for \$167.50. A Terry clock with original label and three shining brass finials brought \$55.

There were three chairs, a rush-seated side chair of Duncan Phyfe type, a quite ordinary ladder back, and a side Windsor which nobody quite trusted.

A pedestal sewing stand and a few plates and other small things about finished the list. The pieces that the auctioneer "salted" in from his own stocks made up a great part of the afternoon sale, and those who came for "Stiegl" left early. D. E. H.

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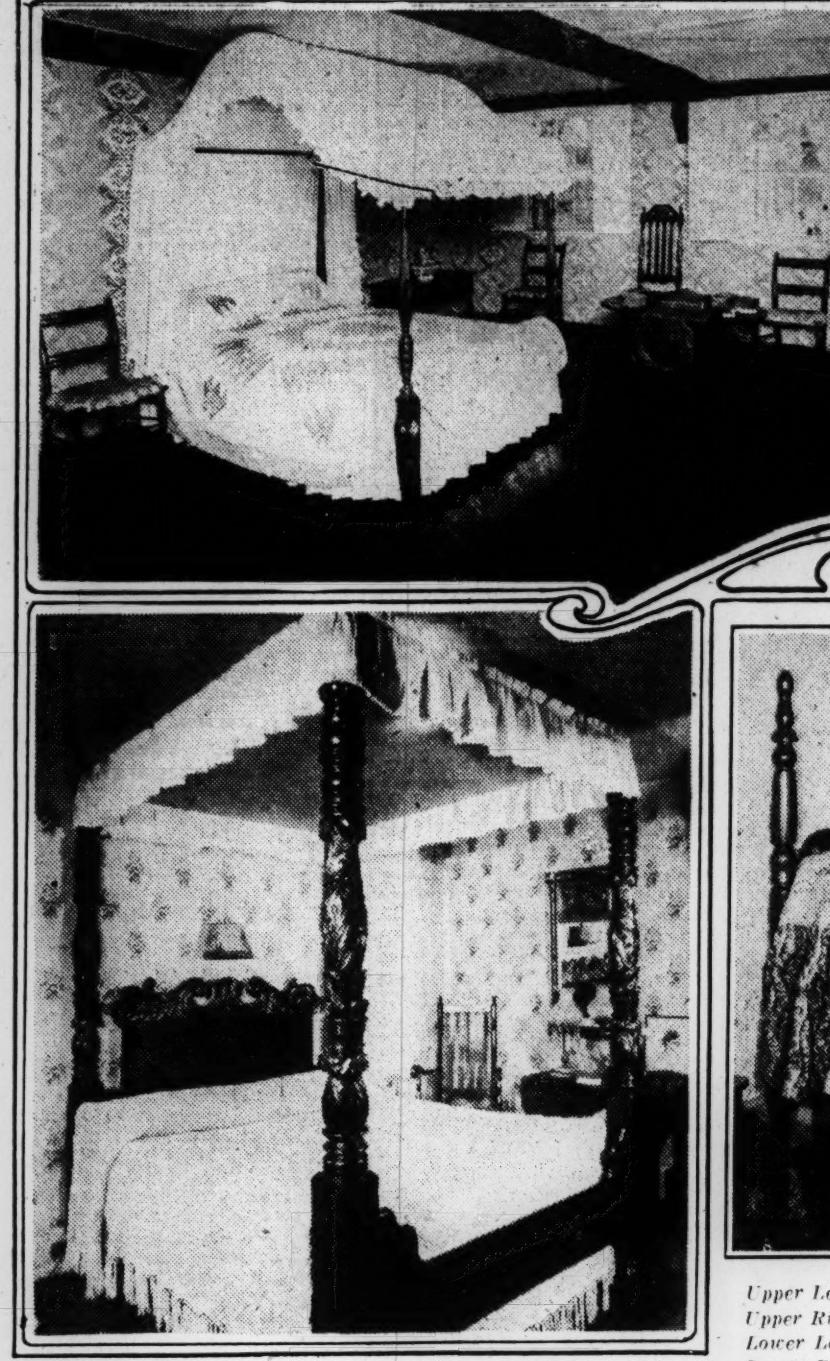
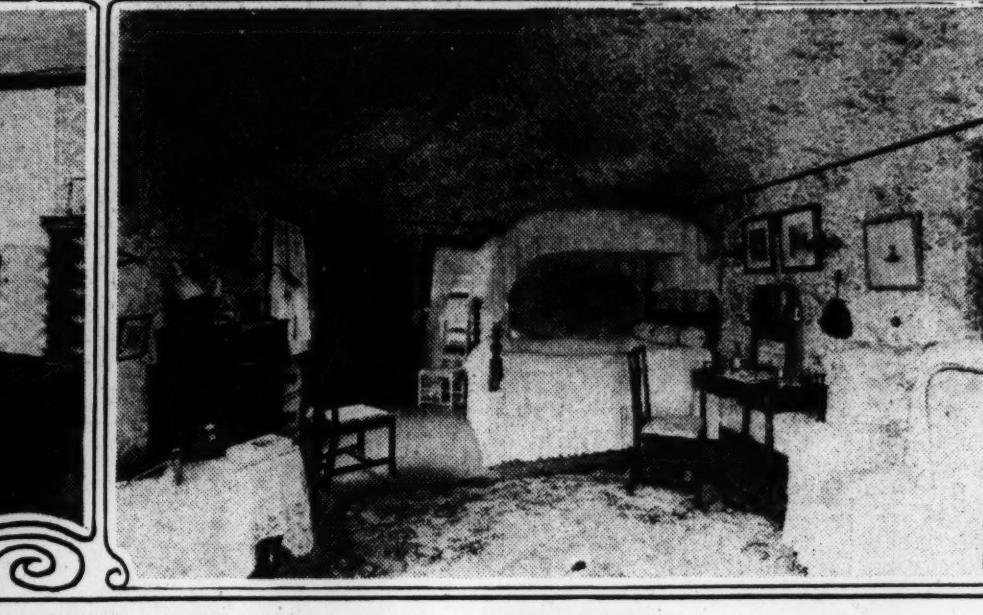
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Music News of the World

The New Opera in Wiesbaden

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

EVERYBODY remembers that before the war, Wiesbaden, the famous watering place, was a favorite spot for festivals. Every year in May grand operas, as it was understood by the authorities of that time, was found in this town and its theater, the true symbol of that period. For pomp and splendor lived in this house, and the opera performed in this temple of art perfectly agreed with its architecture.

Although after the war the situation being completely changed, it was no grand opera that played its part in Wiesbaden, the new artistic trend could not but find its realization also in opera. Of course, the production in this field of artistic activity was not rich enough to support these tendencies. It was rather the way in which opera was performed that expressed a new outlook. This modern style of staging and performing opera was under the direction of Karl Klempener and Otto Klempener, a director of the Klemperer in Berlin.

Klempener, full of new ideas concerning opera, was influenced by his frequent travels to Russia, where scoring great triumphs as a conductor, he saw theatrical reformation in full swing. Though often absent from Wiesbaden, where his friend Hagemann replaced him, he had given the repertory a series of interesting performances, which did not fail to make him the most celebrated operatic conductor in Germany. So it was natural that he was called upon to organize the Krolloper in Berlin, a task in which, however, he has not as yet been successful. The system employed by Klempener was that of a general musical director being in control and working in harmony with a stage manager ready to realize on the stage the musical ideas expressed by Klempener.

The Intendant Paul Becker

The new era of the Wiesbaden Festival is controlled by Paul Becker, who as a critic had always desired to carry into action those which he thought to be the only conditions for opera. He does not recognize the dictatorship of the general musical director, which, he thinks, may at any moment degenerate.



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at last becomes grotesque by not being able to make his wife obey him. Kfenek is fully aware that the music of this last piece has no great value, but he thinks it quite suited to the plot, which is his own invention. This is his great advantage over all his fellow-composers, for as his own librettist he sets to music only what he thinks suitable for him, and he is always at the point of becoming an autocrat. He continues the tradition of the Wiesbaden Festival, though in a new sense.

For it goes without saying that grand opera is not that which he feels is best suited to modern society. Representing democratic tendencies in music, he is a great spokesman of the new opera, particularly of the Kfenek opera. After having given Kassel the first performance of "Orpheus and Eurydice," he left the famous "Jonny" to Gustav Brecht in Leipzig, but assured for himself the premiere of the three one-act pieces he had composed in Wiesbaden. The May sunshine was bestowing all the splendor of spring on this wonderful place. Did Kfenek's opera agree with the language of nature? Ernst Kfenek wrote this opera immediately after "Jonny." The most striking quality of the latter work was the sense of theatrical effect revealed in it. The same may be said of the three pieces forming the new trilogy.

"The Dictator"

The first, "The Dictator," deals with a modern tyrant who is defeated by the beauty of a woman. The whole is a sketch evolving in a very short time. Kfenek obviously wants to show us that operatic language is not opposed to coolness. He endeavors to deprive melody of its emotional quality. It cannot, however, be denied that his technique is not the least at the level of his artistic intentions; in fact, it is rather primitive. One notices the traces of a past devoted to linear counterpoint. There is a certain stiffness in the handling of the orchestra. Of course, the composer pretends that this is just what he is aiming at and that "The Dictator" does not demand refinement in technique. But we hardly believe him, for the crudeness of his technique betrays itself when refinement is required.

The second piece of this trilogy, which is of symbolic character, bears the title of "The Secret Kingdom." This little opera, standing in the middle of the trilogy, shows us that Kfenek does not content himself with superficial things. The romantic tendencies which were seen in his earlier operas become evident in this new work, which is a copy of Franz Schreker. In the first years of his career he got rid of Schreker's influence, but his new romanticism may be considered as a return to his starting point. It goes without saying that, as a child of our age, he never will be found on the path of a nebulously and hopeless romanticism such as that professed by his former teacher. Yet a certain connection between them cannot be denied. There is in this piece a scene in which the curtain and the dancers are given big and bold effects, we find here a coloratura which is quite unusual in work by a young composer; and though we have to confess that the melodic material employed by Ernst Kfenek is not first rate, yet I venture to say that no other musician of our time has found the courage to be so simple as he is. This simplicity implies the return to tonality in certain limits. Of course, Kfenek with his parodic vein will never give up what he has gained by the use of jazz. We find its traces everywhere.

A Burlesque Operetta

It may even be said that there are some individual features in Kfenek's manner by which he avails himself of jazz for parodic effects. This is revealed by the last piece of the trilogy, which is a burlesque opera devoted to a famous boxer, who

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Haubiel is none of your out-of-date modernists, working the exhausted and arid soil of the old. He is a forward-looking conservative, cultivating fresh fields in the domain of the diatonic. With him the key of D minor is a discovery; strict part writing, an idea only at the beginning of its possibilities. His "Karma" is a Iliad of variations in four cycles, the first based on motifs of Handel's, and if a classic composer can be named who is more classic than all the others, Haubiel, I am ready to aver, is still more classic than he.

Classical and Contrapuntal

No further explanation needed for his captivation the Schubert jury and for his capturing their \$750; granted that I have the correct figure. And even so, I could wish it were enough to assure him a first-rate specimen

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British Music Society Congress

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

ONE primary object of all organizations and societies is, of course, protection against the inertia and dead weight of the community as a whole, which tends naturally to level things down to its inevitable lowly standards. And it may be said that much of the really important work of the British Music Society is carried on by its branches which form outposts of musical culture in the provinces. One has only to read the "Branch News" of the society's official monthly publication — The Music Bulletin — to admire the courage which stands up to golf, lawn-tennis and even bridge parties.

The performance of these works, which are so different from grand opera, left very little to be desired. The ensemble remained victorious. But this does not mean to say that the general level of the singers was low. We received a favorable impression of what a provincial theater can do. Paul Bekker himself was the producer of the three operas, and he set the style of making them effective, giving proofs of his sense of realism as well as of the symbolic. On this occasion we appreciated the good qualities of Josef Rosenstock as conductor. He knew also how to vary his style of rendering the three operas. It was very interesting to observe those who assembled to hear the novelties destined for the opening of the festival week. They were, of course, very different from those who filled the theater in former days. Artists and artistic people were present. Opera remains attractive in Wiesbaden even in the new period of its existence.

The Schubert Prize Composition

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CHAEL TROWBRIDGE HAUBLIEL, the composer, can put himself in the way of owning a good piano, now that he finds himself a winner in the Schubert Centenary contests. He needs a better instrument than the one I heard him play on the other day in his studio, I am sure of that; but I am sorry if he must spend the honorarium on an article of professional equipment that should have been his before he wrote a note of the prize piece.

Mr. Haubiel talked with me at length on the subject of pianos when I called on him. He discussed the piano in the middle of the trilogy, shows us that Kfenek does not content himself with superficial things. The romantic tendencies which were seen in his earlier operas become evident in this new work, which is a copy of Franz Schreker. In the first years of his career he got rid of Schreker's influence, but his new romanticism may be considered as a return to his starting point. It goes without saying that, as a child of our age, he never will be found on the path of a nebulously and hopeless romanticism such as that professed by his former teacher. Yet a certain connection between them cannot be denied. There is in this piece a scene in which the curtain and the dancers are given big and bold effects, we find here a coloratura which is quite unusual in work by a young composer; and though we have to confess that the melodic material employed by Ernst Kfenek is not first rate, yet I venture to say that no other musician of our time has found the courage to be so simple as he is. This simplicity implies the return to tonality in certain limits. Of course, Kfenek with his parodic vein will never give up what he has gained by the use of jazz. We find its traces everywhere.

The Three Ages of Flâneurs

Who are, or were, the builders of the world? upright, I did not learn. A piece of music lay against the fall-board and concealed the firm name. In any event, that would be a matter of historic interest solely. To speak generally, a piano of today is a new piano, a piano of yesterday is an old piano, and a piano of day before yesterday is an antique. Mr. Haubiel agreed with me that certain old pianos are better than certain new ones. He did not, indeed, touch controversy; but as for that upright, which sits against a wall, an eastern window giving illumination to the pieces on the rack, he did, two or three times, by way of explaining passages in the prize work, touch its keys.

Many an opera singer of minor rank and consequence I believed to be a woman who possessed a piano fresh from the shop, mere membership in an opera company entitling him or her to the use of the fine thing for the season. Here, I found a composer of distinguished gifts and profound accomplishments making the most of—not to disparage, now, a mechanism that has done its mileage to the honor of those who designed and fabricated it—a piano of day before yesterday.

Distinguished Gifts

It has no doubt happened before, however, that while an instrument's strings have lost, a man's sinews have gained tension. A composer of distinguished gifts, I dare to repeat, and profound accomplishments, is Haubiel, winner of the highest American award in the Schubert competition, for an orchestral work in four movements, entitled "Karma." The pencil score of "Karma" is half way through my analysis; it with him, and from the two hours of study, if that is enough, I make bold to declare Haubiel as belonging among composers of the first line in the United States. Applause for the committee that brought such a musician through celebrating the achievements of Schubert, to his proper place.

Haubiel is none of your out-of-date modernists, working the exhausted and arid soil of the old. He is a forward-looking conservative, cultivating fresh fields in the domain of the diatonic. With him the key of D minor is a discovery; strict part writing, an idea only at the beginning of its possibilities. His "Karma" is a Iliad of variations in four cycles, the first based on motifs of Handel's, and if a classic composer can be named who is more classic than all the others, Haubiel, I am ready to aver, is still more classic than he.

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British Music Society Congress

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Lture of Opera in England," the speaker was Dame Ethel Smyth. Miss Lilian Baylis (member of the Old Vic), London, Mr. Rutland Boughton (founder and director of the Glazebrook Festival Players and composer of "The Immortal Hour") and Mr. Frederic Austin (artistic director, British National Opera Company). Mr. John Tobin (director, Liverpool Repertory Opera), and Basil Maine (editor of The Music Bulletin and a critic on the London Morning Post). A symphony concert by the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, with a program of English works, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey, followed in the afternoon.

Hard-Court Champions

The champions of English opera are genuine hard-court champions and hard hitters, although to the onlooker they seem always to be playing a losing game, in spite of their consistent service, smashes and rallies. Like tennis, the opera game has a deuce in it. But the champions of opera contend with something which is more formidable than fellow champions, and about which very difficult things were said during the morning, viz., the great heart of the public, which is the soul of English opera is concerned, set harder than ever.

Repertory Companies

On the constructive side, Mr. Tobin advocated a "chain" of permanent repertory companies. Dame Ethel Smyth backs the "Old Vic," and would also like to see the big London music colleges making a joint effort with a permanent staff. To Mr. Austin, Sir Thomas Beecham's scheme is the only way out. One heard much about educating musicians and the public, but nothing about training men to direct opera. There are dozens of amateur choirs in England who could sing the musical side of opera, but so far none has appeared with that all-round knowledge of art which goes to make a Diaghilev or a Tairov. The English have the recipe and all the ingredients of the operatic puddling, but not the taste.

The Mozart Mass

The Glazebrook Festival of Mozart proved to be the most beautiful, the outstanding feature of which was the singing of the Narrator, the

listeners with opinions in which extremes seem never to meet. While Mr. Tobin drew attention to a fact of which many champions of opera seem utterly oblivious—the antediluvian methods of opera production in England.

Those of us who had seen the stage of "Armida" at Covent Garden a week ago before the published photographs—would have excused language stronger even than that of the British Music Society's "Mirlit."

Dr. Hadley's "Mirlit in Arcadia" proved to be an important contribution to American choral music. As in the case of the Mozart Mass, there is far more work for the choruses, both adult and children's, than for the soloists, of whom there are six.

Each solo voice has but a single extended number and there is one very fine quartet, but the solo voices are generally used for the purpose of carrying the narrative, the Narrator singing the story, the soloists singing the recitation, always with an orchestra background.

The features of the festival were what was said to be the first performance in America in its complete form of the Mozart Mass in C minor and the world premiere of Henry Hadley's "Mirlit in Arcadia" for chorus, children's chorus, six soloists, a Narrator and orchestra.

This is the composition which won first prize for a choral work at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial in 1925, which, owing to the situation of guest conductors of the Philadelphia Orchestra during the past season, and the difficulty of obtaining an adequate children's chorus, had never been produced.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Story of English Blank Verse

THE history of blank verse begins toward the end of the sixteenth century, with the urge of scholars to translate the classics into English. Poets were tired of the rhyming couplet with its maddening regularity. "Why," said they, "could we not reproduce the nonrhymed line of Virgil, of Homer?" So they tried; and here is a specimen of Virgil, translated by the Earl of Surrey, who introduced blank verse into England:

"The Greeks' chieftains, all irked with the war, Wherein they wasted had so many years, And oft repulsed by fatal destiny, A huge horse made, high raised like a hill."

They had disposed of the rhyme; but the lines, sharply paused at endings, made for monotony; and the whole performance was ungainly. No less so this from Sackville and Norton's "Coriolanus," of the same period:

"They two, yet young, shall bear the parted reign With greater ease than one, now old, alone Can wield the whole, for whom much harder is With lessened strength the double weight to bear."

Or this, from Gascoigne:

"This worthy bird hath taught my weary Muse To sing a song, in spite of their desight, Which work my woe, withouten cause or crime."

Are these pleasing? Are we interested? Alas, no! But the seed had been sown; a new form had taken root. To perfect it took time; but not so very much time. To speak more exactly, it took a genius.

Compare this:

"Now, lords, our loving friends and countrymen, Welcome to England all, with prosperous winds; Our kindest friends in Belgia have we left. To cope with friends at home; a heavy case When force to force is knit."

Of the author of these lines it can be said: "The man who wrote this excerpt found blank verse monotonous, hidebound, inflexible, unmeaning. He brought to bear a tremendous poetic gift which produced variety in sound and movement; and infused being into the automaton. If his line still showed a tendency to pause markedly at line-ends, what would you? A greater was yet to come. This Christopher Marlowe was as far ahead of his predecessors as Shakespeare is ahead of him."

Since there is no other meter so responsive, in the hands of a master, as blank verse, we see, as different

men of differing molds use it, how malleable, how ductile a thing, it can be. There are dim beginnings, also, in Marlowe, of the blank verse paragraph; that adroit weaving of sense in poetic expression into a passage of several lines.

Shakespeare takes the heroic line, five iambic feet unrhymed—and adapts it,—not only to both comedy and tragedy, but to every imaginable kind of conversation; to each variety of character appearing in his thirty-seven plays; to oratory; to description. It is true that even the master bard worked gradually. The "single-moulded" line of his first plays developed into the mastery and freedom of the great tragedies; and these, in turn, gave way to the daring invention of his style in the last group of plays. As illustrating the three manners, take these examples:

"I gave him gentle looks, thereby That which thyself hast now disclosed to me."

"May one be pardoned and retain the offence? In the corrupted currents of this world Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice."

"But I feel not This deity in my bosom. Twenty consciences, That stand 'twixt me and Milan, candied by And melt ere they molest."

Now comes great Milton—who, having journeyed to Italy, to steep himself in the language. Dante visited him; as Dante inhabited, in order to produce a majestic pose, was impelled by the voice of conscience to return to his native England, because the fate of the Nation seemed to tremble in the balance. Cavaliers and Roundheads were trying their strength. Milton's part in the combat was to write controversial prose, for twenty years. But the great poem—the great poems—were accomplished after all.

"Paradise Lost" was a giant task; and Milton was of gigantic intellectual and poetic stature. Throughout the epic we find his delicate taste, his skill in handling, in the classics. We get, in Milton, blank verse of a stately, sublime stride; with caesuras so deftly and variously placed as to ward off forever all danger of monotony.

Here he places the caesura, or major pause, after the first poetic foot:

"Invites; for I will clear their senes dark."

Here, after the second:

"At my right hand; your head I him appoint—"

Here, after the third:

"Tormented all the air; all air seemed then—"

By this device, and by varying his line-endings, making them a turn-end-stop, or run-on, he achieved endless variety, with the majestic and beautiful sweep of his lofty thought and transcendent language.

No following poet has acquired the supreme movement save, perhaps, the Sun-Treader, Shelley. All the great poets have written blank verse. When the Romantic revival brought poetry nearer to human living, the character of blank verse changed. It became simpler, more natural, and alas! in many cases, less inspiring, less beautiful. Thomson, Crabbe, Cowper, even Wordsworth, in part, wrote this kind. A quotation from Landor is apt:

"Iphigenia, when she heard her doom At Aulis, and when all beside the king Had gone away, took his right hand, and said, 'O father, I am young and very happy.'"

So familiar—so conversational!

"Iphigenia, when she heard her doom At Aulis, and when all beside the king Had gone away, took his right hand, and said, 'O father, I am young and very happy.'"

And Mrs. Browning—did she write blank verse? Listen.

"Women know The way to rear up children (to be just), They know a simple, merry, tender knock Of tying skees, fitting baby shoes, And stringing pretty words that make no sense. And kissing full sense into empty words."

Very sweet and touching talk, but yet just talk. What a long way we have come from the uncouth blank verse of Surrey!

Recently, we have had the story of Thrice-and-Iseults done once again in this form. Keats used it, as all else, beautifully. Tennyson made it his own, adapting it to his theme, and using his own taste in decoration. As for Browning, we expect extreme individuality from him here as elsewhere, and find it.

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It might seem that blank verse, having come the full round, and reached the very simple and the conversational, as in the blank verse of Robert Frost, is swinging back toward the epic and heroic, and for the epic there is just one measure. This is the "long iambic roll" of the heroic line.

H. B. H.

Nocturne

The quiet harbor With its yellow lights Like luminous black pearl Surrounded with topazes . . . A scintillating jewel At the throat Of the dark river.

JOHN RICHARD MORELAND, in "The Sea and April."



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The Lace Maker. After a Painting by Jan Vermeer.

From the Birds' Internationale

To the
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
for
BIRD PROTECTION

We, your feathered brothers of the air, Gathered here, in singing conclave, dare Into your parlors to inject our word, And pray that for a moment we be heard.

Invites; for I will clear their senes dark."

Here, after the second:

"At my right hand; your head I him appoint—"

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H. B. H.

Washing Dishes

To a certain wayfarer the exigencies of the hour brought a sudden awakening from pleasant and somewhat aimless wanderings in Kensington Gardens to the necessity of washing plates and dishes in the scullery. Those words—scullery, sink, dust-bin—seemed ugly words to the wayfarer. That the word scullery owes its ancient lineage to the old French escuerie, and that all through the picturesque ages it has undoubtedly had its defined place in court and castle, brought but small consolation at that time to the toller at the sink. But time brings to the happenings of every day much amelioration, and thought, soaring above soap-suds and mop, began again to rejoice in the beauty of color and form. Lovely things, these plates and dishes, when cleansed in clear water. Their reds, golds, blues and greens gleam as brightly as their favorite lakes that pave a pell-mell stream. Interesting, too, when you come to look at chin as not mere receptacles for food, but things to take care of since each one had been through the potter's and painter's hands to receive its individual traits. These cups and saucers, fitting baby shoes, And stringing pretty words that make no sense. And kissing full sense into empty words."

Such is a pleasure to cleanse such pretty things from crumbs and stains. These heavy plates of dark blue, dull rose and gold are of ironstone, and said to be unbreakable. The scullery has a stone floor—shall we try? No, no (though the experiment might prove interesting), for the plates, too, have passed through careful hands and possess a certain beauty in their robust strength. They, too, receive a thorough washing that reveals the polished quarters on their china spheres, and are set aside.

Even the cheap ware of no account takes on a degree of brilliancy as it emerges from the tap water, and if that is so, what of those delicate eggshell pieces rightly named china from China itself? Of a transparentness that is tinged with blue, so fragile that a finger could crush them, they are exquisite with the gold and red dragons that sprawl over the thin surface. Thought flies from them to a far-off land of pagodas and cherry blossom, and then—for washing of dishes may become an art—it is remembered that an old dish that hangs on the wall may need washing, too.

Like the big, good-natured child he was himself, he understood fully how to enter their primitive world of thought. He found himself safe in their midst than anywhere else; they belonged to one another. The children surrendered unconditionally without any misgivings or cold criticism . . . he, as they, could be saddened or gladdened by winning a handful of nuts in a game.—EDITH REUMER.

In "Hans Andersen With Children" (see page 100) it is written: "Doreahs leading out dogs." As it is washed it repays study, for on its curved border a boar, a crane, a bear and a lion disport themselves among the cactus, reeds and trees of unfamiliar lands, while a little boat with a large sail wends its careless way to a hidden port.

Of even greater interest is the plate's wide surface, for here are seen the doreahs themselves in picturesque coats and turbans, leading out their canine charges that bound round them with lively anticipation of a good walk. In the background are palms and other tropical trees, and many buildings and a sunlit river and bridge. History relates that this blue and white dish was designed by Josiah Wedgwood for the old India Company, and that it pictures the first English factory in Surat. And there, in the London scullery, thought strays to a certain bright Indian morning when the present washer of the dish saw the home of those early settlers, and recognized joyfully that the large inner room was built after the fashion of a farmhouse kitchen in some Englishshire.

The Vermeer reproduced here is a very small picture which hangs inconspicuously in the alcove. It is called, however, one of the jewels of the collection. The woman is at work with the bobbins, fingers finely modeled by the artist. The colors are cool tones of his favorite blues and yellows, with an inevitable touch of red, which occurs this time on the cushion. The acuteness of his vision was constant, whether he was painting a larger canvas or a small one such as this of "The Lace Maker."

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A Wash Piece

I shall wring my linen out of clean water;
I shall hang it out to the clear red sun;
I shall bring my linen in White and dried-hot before Dew-dusk comes on.

Blue and cream blankets, Sheet and cased pillows, too; I shall spread them all round me.

When stars fill my window, And wrapt in sweet covers Breathe a deep fragrance The wind poured through them, Before the dusk-dew— Fresh linen, pure linen. Sweeter linen than new.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRELL.

To a Fleur-de-Lis

Dust are Tyre and Sidon, Cities of long ago, Over their ancient splendor Softly the grasses blow.

And the clew to Tyre's rare purple Is a secret that bides unguessed, HID from our modern wisdom, Fails to disturb its rest.

Yet never more regal beauty, Ancient or new, could be Than nature fashions each spring-time In the folds of a fleur-de-lis.

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

"Gray's Court," an Old English Home

It is not given to many to live as I have done in a beautiful, historic, and romantically situated house, and from early an age, before my twentieth birthday, that I seem to have become a very part of the house. To me the long Gallery lined with oak speaks with no uncertain voice of the past, of the many different people who have worked, played, and suffered there since the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was built on top of the ancient thirteenth-century walls and pillars of the old official house of the Treasurer of York Minster, situated to the north-east of the great Cathedral.

The House inspires love, admiration, respect. It breathes harmony and peace, and speaks to those who know how to hear, of goodness, of duty, and of discipline. The noble proportions of its rooms, the beauties pertaining to so many different styles and tastes, and the general comfort and convenience, the simplicity and dignity of its furnishings, tell of people who have had ideas and culture, who have been industrious, and careful and simple in their lives. The rooms are lined with books placed there by forbears of the man who brought me to the House filled me with awe and pride when I was told that today are even more source of happiness and interest . . .

"This night we slept for the first time in our Minister Yard house," wrote Faith, wife of William Gray the first, in her diary, September 1st, 1788.

What manner of people were these two founders of a family which has been singularly steadfast to their fervent spirit of religion and duty to their fellow beings?

Their love of the beautiful home they chose together (curiously enough for those days, bought in their joint names) kept them and their successors constant to it, in spite of the contempt of fashion and love of the country. Hence removal outside the city. Hence came that rare thing, an old family home in a city, lasting over five generations up to the present time, with all the pride, atmosphere, and tradition which a family house implies. Their lives and work first made the House a center of religious and philanthropic endeavour and a setting for the presentation of new ideals . . . From the earliest days of their habitation was the House generous hospitality was shown and meetings of all kinds, both private and public, religious and philanthropic, have been held there . . .

Faith Gray's story shall be told first, because she kept and left the most complete diary . . . She cared for girls in need . . . she loved the country and gardens. I like her dainty dress and cap, as shown in her portrait, the tasteful jewellery she wore, as shown by the beautiful wrought gold ornaments and chain, still worn by one of her great-grandchildren (Margaret Gray), and the refinement of the furniture she bought. Her voice appeals to me in a plaintive voice, with a shrewd expression and bright, intelligent, dark eyes, showing character, intellect and wisdom, humour and good temper—MRS. EDWIN GRAY, in "Papers and Diaries of a York Family."

Wistaria

Wistaria in bloom!

Above my lake it trails along.

When will the cuckoo come, And make the garden musical With his

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Industrial Situation Still Spotty—Steel Production on Gradual Decline

Industrial and trade conditions are still characterized by spasmodic movements, with little lacking in the reports for April of manufacturing and sales organizations. Railroad reports also are mixed, although in the western part of the United States railroads report good progress. Gain in foreign general economic utilities than are declared. Steel production is at lower levels, with further drops in sight.

The automobile trade, which has been this year the largest buyer of steel, is at present leading all other industries. Sales are of large volume, and indications are that if Ford had been able to enlarge output sufficiently to meet the increasing demand, he would consider the 1928 model for total automotive production would have been surpassed.

The steel industry is experiencing a gradual decline in operations and demand. Among unexpected developments, the railroad, oil and building enterprises call for their product, steel makers see the small consumer as the best possibility for supporting the market. Consumption by small buyers is reported to be a considerable factor in the situation this year.

Prices are no longer buoyant. Consumers generally are purchasing sparingly and only for necessities. Demand in the greater Pittsburgh district, operations have declined to 15 per cent of capacity. At Chicago, however, where the rate has been 95 per cent for some time, there is practically no change. Operations by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation are averaging about 85 per cent.

Copper Situation

Although sales of copper in the domestic market have been only about average during the last week, the foreign market has shown a decided demand. About 75,000 tons are reported sold so far this month, and sellers have little near-by metal to offer. Prices are firm, and it is reported that some producers are inclining to make further advances.

Another copper concern revived its dividend this week. Directors of Greene Cananea Copper Company voted a dividend of \$1 a share. The official announcement made it evident that it was to be a regular quarterly disbursement, but it is understood that the intention was to place the stock on a \$4 basis.

The daily average crude oil production in the United States last week declined to 4,000 barrels, as compared with that of the previous week, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Car loadings in the week ended May 12 reached the million-car mark for the first time this year, totaling 1,001,983 cars, a gain of 22,231 cars over the preceding week. Compared with loadings in similar periods of 1927 and 1928, however, loadings showed a slight decline.

The dollar volume of business during the week ended May 19, measured by the value of checks passing through banks for payment, was greater than in either the preceding set of like weeks in the past year. Bank clearings decreased 7.2 per cent from last week but were 25.7 per cent larger than those of a like week a year ago.

Commodity Price Irregular

Markets for cash staples showed an upward trend in the local market at the beginning of the week after which a rally took place. While spot cotton dropped 55 points the same week, but averaged 10 cents per pound more than last year. Bank clearings decreased 7.2 per cent from last week but were 25.7 per cent larger than those of a like week a year ago.

British Pig Iron Is Selling at Chicago

Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26.—British pig iron is now being shipped to America and China, for considerably less than the cost of transport across the Atlantic and of the 1000 miles inland, according to the London Metal Expert. The amount sold is not yet large. It totals, say, 1000 tons of low phosphorus pig iron produced in Chicago at \$26 a ton.

"It has, however, had a disturbing effect on the American market," it said. "In particular, as bigger supplies are likely to be available, it is proposed to ship pig iron in special ships capable of using the Welland Canal and thus travel inland."

Stock Exchange Holiday

DRY WEATHER IS FACTOR IN WHEAT MARKET

Upturn Is Followed by Reaction, However—Moderate Export Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 26.—Dry weather conditions in the Northwest and Canada afford the wheat bulls a little respite this week, and prices were lifted sharply. The buying demand has been sustained by advances, however, and the market reacted later, losing part of the upturn.

Foreign crop reports were rather unfavorable, and foreign markets generally show a fairly steady decline from the start of the season. Reports from Canada indicate the general condition of the spring wheat crop is still good but that rain is more or less urgently needed dependent on the number of bushels required.

"Likewise in Germany one can see little trace of post-war depreciation. The German people, however, have reached the point of economic recovery more rapidly as a result of the reparations problem. They are quite willing to pay their debt, but insist that a fixed amount be determined by the allied governments.

"France's recovery during the last two years has been rapid, and due to the present low rate of its exchange, probably shows slower progress than any other country on the continent. Great Britain, with her country is still marketing freely in western Canada. The cash situation in this country is still favorable.

"Wheat in the Northwest has been evenly distributed in the Northwest, and late wheat is showing poorly in some sections where the rainfall has been deficient.

Some of the foreign reports indicate the crop abroad will be considerably below average, some advising in indicating a crop no larger than 1927, when the total yield was 147,000,000 bushels below average.

"The participation this month has been moderate, and the market has been making notable progress. Europe strikes me as making good bids during the next few years for financial and economic leadership of the world."

GOOD MASSACHUSETTS UTILITIES INVESTMENT PROFIT IN LAST YEAR

Its first annual report for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1927, Massachusetts Utilities Investment Trust reported a consolidated operating revenue of \$3,651,726 and net earnings available for dividends and depreciation of \$2,658,839. In the previous year gross of the constituent companies was \$49,500,156 and net earnings \$2,458,996.

The trust has acquired from \$6.03 to 100 per cent ownership of the companies, which serve directly or indirectly with electricity or gas or both, to a total of 100 per cent holding.

Wheat, when conditions continued favorable with plenty of moisture in most sections, extremely favorable reports come from Kansas and Nebraska, as well as from Oklahoma.

Wheat is still marketing freely in the Northwest and rainfall recently has been counteracted entirely by the continuing large shipments.

Corn has had difficulty in holding up as a winter corn crop, with receipts fair. The effect of this has not been counteracted entirely by the continuing large shipments.

Chicago is still marketing freely in the West and Southwest, those markets having a good demand from the South. Export business has been a minus quantity, in spite of the fact that wheat has been less from the United States than a year ago. Cash markets, as a rule, have been fairly strong.

The company expects to establish at New Bedford a plant which will ultimately require an investment of approximately \$7,000,000, about 10 per cent of which will be for the first unit which is to be built it is understood, on land for which options have already been taken.

RAYON PLANT FOR NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH SALES SMALL

Prices are holding firm in the local cloth market, with current quotations being practically the same as those of the previous week, but trading has been featureless. This week, inquiry has been limited to the small number of styles in scarcely more than bale orders.

The sales included combed milled cotton, with wide grain, plain weaves which are reported decidedly scarce. The 4/27 sateens are firm at 11 cents, and the 4/70 at 10 cents.

Woolen goods, the 31-inch 40s, 100s, 150s, 200s, 250s, 300s, 350s, 400s, 450s, 500s, 550s, 600s, 650s, 700s, 750s, 800s, 850s, 900s, 950s, 1000s, 1050s, 1100s, 1150s, 1200s, 1250s, 1300s, 1350s, 1400s, 1450s, 1500s, 1550s, 1600s, 1650s, 1700s, 1750s, 1800s, 1850s, 1900s, 1950s, 2000s, 2050s, 2100s, 2150s, 2200s, 2250s, 2300s, 2350s, 2400s, 2450s, 2500s, 2550s, 2600s, 2650s, 2700s, 2750s, 2800s, 2850s, 2900s, 2950s, 3000s, 3050s, 3100s, 3150s, 3200s, 3250s, 3300s, 3350s, 3400s, 3450s, 3500s, 3550s, 3600s, 3650s, 3700s, 3750s, 3800s, 3850s, 3900s, 3950s, 4000s, 4050s, 4100s, 4150s, 4200s, 4250s, 4300s, 4350s, 4400s, 4450s, 4500s, 4550s, 4600s, 4650s, 4700s, 4750s, 4800s, 4850s, 4900s, 4950s, 5000s, 5050s, 5100s, 5150s, 5200s, 5250s, 5300s, 5350s, 5400s, 5450s, 5500s, 5550s, 5600s, 5650s, 5700s, 5750s, 5800s, 5850s, 5900s, 5950s, 6000s, 6050s, 6100s, 6150s, 6200s, 6250s, 6300s, 6350s, 6400s, 6450s, 6500s, 6550s, 6600s, 6650s, 6700s, 6750s, 6800s, 6850s, 6900s, 6950s, 7000s, 7050s, 7100s, 7150s, 7200s, 7250s, 7300s, 7350s, 7400s, 7450s, 7500s, 7550s, 7600s, 7650s, 7700s, 7750s, 7800s, 7850s, 7900s, 7950s, 8000s, 8050s, 8100s, 8150s, 8200s, 8250s, 8300s, 8350s, 8400s, 8450s, 8500s, 8550s, 8600s, 8650s, 8700s, 8750s, 8800s, 8850s, 8900s, 8950s, 9000s, 9050s, 9100s, 9150s, 9200s, 9250s, 9300s, 9350s, 9400s, 9450s, 9500s, 9550s, 9600s, 9650s, 9700s, 9750s, 9800s, 9850s, 9900s, 9950s, 10000s, 10050s, 10100s, 10150s, 10200s, 10250s, 10300s, 10350s, 10400s, 10450s, 10500s, 10550s, 10600s, 10650s, 10700s, 10750s, 10800s, 10850s, 10900s, 10950s, 11000s, 11050s, 11100s, 11150s, 11200s, 11250s, 11300s, 11350s, 11400s, 11450s, 11500s, 11550s, 11600s, 11650s, 11700s, 11750s, 11800s, 11850s, 11900s, 11950s, 12000s, 12050s, 12100s, 12150s, 12200s, 12250s, 12300s, 12350s, 12400s, 12450s, 12500s, 12550s, 12600s, 12650s, 12700s, 12750s, 12800s, 12850s, 12900s, 12950s, 13000s, 13050s, 13100s, 13150s, 13200s, 13250s, 13300s, 13350s, 13400s, 13450s, 13500s, 13550s, 13600s, 13650s, 13700s, 13750s, 13800s, 13850s, 13900s, 13950s, 14000s, 14050s, 14100s, 14150s, 14200s, 14250s, 14300s, 14350s, 14400s, 14450s, 14500s, 14550s, 14600s, 14650s, 14700s, 14750s, 14800s, 14850s, 14900s, 14950s, 15000s, 15050s, 15100s, 15150s, 15200s, 15250s, 15300s, 15350s, 15400s, 15450s, 15500s, 15550s, 15600s, 15650s, 15700s, 15750s, 15800s, 15850s, 15900s, 15950s, 16000s, 16050s, 16100s, 16150s, 16200s, 16250s, 16300s, 16350s, 16400s, 16450s, 16500s, 16550s, 16600s, 16650s, 16700s, 16750s, 16800s, 16850s, 16900s, 16950s, 17000s, 17050s, 17100s, 17150s, 17200s, 17250s, 17300s, 17350s, 17400s, 17450s, 17500s, 17550s, 17600s, 17650s, 17700s, 17750s, 17800s, 17850s, 17900s, 17950s, 18000s, 18050s, 18100s, 18150s, 18200s, 18250s, 18300s, 18350s, 18400s, 18450s, 18500s, 18550s, 18600s, 18650s, 18700s, 18750s, 18800s, 18850s, 18900s, 18950s, 19000s, 19050s, 19100s, 19150s, 19200s, 19250s, 19300s, 19350s, 19400s, 19450s, 19500s, 19550s, 19600s, 19650s, 19700s, 19750s, 19800s, 19850s, 19900s, 19950s, 20000s, 20050s, 20100s, 20150s, 20200s, 20250s, 20300s, 20350s, 20400s, 20450s, 20500s, 20550s, 20600s, 20650s, 20700s, 20750s, 20800s, 20850s, 20900s, 20950s, 21000s, 21050s, 21100s, 21150s, 21200s, 21250s, 21300s, 21350s, 21400s, 21450s, 21500s, 21550s, 21600s, 21650s, 21700s, 21750s, 21800s, 21850s, 21900s, 21950s, 22000s, 22050s, 22100s, 22150s, 22200s, 22250s, 22300s, 22350s, 22400s, 22450s, 22500s, 22550s, 22600s, 22650s, 22700s, 22750s, 22800s, 22850s, 22900s, 22950s, 23000s, 23050s, 23100s, 23150s, 23200s, 23250s, 23300s, 23350s, 23400s, 23450s, 23500s, 23550s, 23600s, 23650s, 23700s, 23750s, 23800s, 23850s, 23900s, 23950s, 24000s, 24050s, 24100s, 24150s, 24200s, 24250s, 24300s, 24350s, 24400s, 24450s, 24500s, 24550s, 24600s, 24650s, 24700s, 24750s, 24800s, 24850s, 24900s, 24950s, 25000s, 25050s, 25100s, 25150s, 25200s, 25250s, 25300s, 25350s, 25400s, 25450s, 25500s, 25550s, 25600s, 25650s, 25700s, 25750s, 25800s, 25850s, 25900s, 25950s, 26000s, 26050s, 26100s, 26150s, 26200s, 26250s, 26300s, 26350s, 26400s, 26450s, 26500s, 26550s, 26600s, 26650s, 26700s, 26750s, 26800s, 26850s, 26900s, 26950s, 27000s, 27050s, 27100s, 27150s, 27200s, 27250s, 27300s, 27350s, 27400s, 27450s, 27500s, 27550s, 27600s, 27650s, 27700s, 27750s, 27800s, 27850s, 27900s, 27950s, 28000s, 28050s, 28100s, 28150s, 28200s, 28250s, 28300s, 28350s, 28400s, 28450s, 28500s, 28550s, 28600s, 28650s, 28700s, 28750s, 28800s, 28850s, 28900s, 28950s, 29000s, 29050s, 29100s, 29150s, 29200s, 29250s, 29300s, 29350s, 29400s, 29450s, 29500s, 29550s, 29600s, 2965

French Professor Says That Teacher Should Be a Guide

Individual Instruction Is Far Preferable to Any Class Method

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—At a recent educational week-end conference in Central Hall, Westminster, convened by the National Union of Women Teachers, Prof. J. Emile Marcault (Paris), formerly of the Universities of Grenoble and Pisa, gave an address on "What Do We Educate?" He held that individuals should be taught alone, not in classes, the teacher merely acting as a guide. Falling this, he said, 15 children were quite sufficient to one teacher. Professor Marcault praised the Danish "Folkschule" and cited England, Denmark and Sweden as the countries which gave the most satisfactory methods of adult teaching.

Miss L. de Lissa, principal of Gipsy Hill Training College, and vice-chairman of the Nursery School Association, said the subject of nursery schools was being tremendously discussed at the moment. Questions were frequently asked in Parliament, many inquiries had been received from the various women's societies, and only recently, at the annual council meetings of the Women's National Liberal Federation, Mrs. Winttingham had moved a resolution to increase the number of nursery schools in the country.

Nursery schools, said Miss de Lissa, should not be a question of class but should be for everybody. Today there were only 26 nursery schools for 2,000,000 children. Of these there were three types: the independent nursery school, the nursery wing and self-determined and self-contained nursery school with its own superintendent. Mothers took a very special interest in nursery schools, which they looked upon as their own, and much real friendliness existed between them and the teachers. In Adelaide, Australia, mothers sat on the management committee of similar schools and managed the finances so successfully that they reduced the costs by half.

Miss Ellen Power, reader in economic history in the University of London, gave a graphic survey of "Women in the Middle Ages," maintaining that these women enjoyed more equality with men than the women of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. She described in detail the great lady of the castle or the nunnery, the middle class or bourgeois woman and the peasant woman or serf. Although denied a liberal education and entry into the professions, medieval ladies of rank yet had much scope for their powers of organization, especially when their husbands were abroad. Middle-class women frequently carried on their own business as "femme sole," and peasant women were on a complete equality with their husbands either in the fields or workshop.

Miss Elizabeth Tidswell, who presided, is the first teacher of domestic science to become president of the National Union of Women Teachers.

Change in Pilgrimage

And as century has succeeded century, changes have been made in the circumstances of the Hajj. Overseas pilgrims now travel by up-to-date steamer and not by brigantine or dhow; the Damascus caravan can take the Hejaz railway to Medina; and within the last few years motor omnibuses ply on the Jiddah-Mecca route which in other days was trod only by the camel; while this year that same historic highway is actually being metalled.

But these are outward changes—almost imperceptible to the pilgrim himself; for the Hajj has clung to its ancient ways. The pace of pilgrimage has not been altered a ritual which has the added charm of being a unique and highly specialized and technical performance.

This ritual starts with the arrival of the pilgrim at Jiddah, where he enters holy Moslem precincts and must defer to the tradition which prescribes for the occasion the donning of the ihram, the simple dress of pilgrimage, consisting of two lengths of new white seamless cotton sheeting, one worn anyhow round the waist as a sign of the other shrines over the head. The Arab is merciful. The Arabian sun is scorching, and umbrellas have been admitted as a convention.

Eastern Pilgrim Habit Persists Despite Change in Holy Places

King Ibn Saud Now the Host of Moslems Who Fulfill Hadj—Steamer, Railway and Motor Now Share With Camel the Honor of Transport

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JIDDAAH.—The pilgrimage is a world institution. Osmanlians have ruled at Constantinople; the House of Kajar in Persia; the Great Mogul at Delhi, and the Mamelukes in Egypt; and yearly their subjects flocked as pilgrims to Mecca and Medina. The rulers have lost their thrones; others have taken their place; but in the heart of all Islam, be it Turkey, Persia, India or Egypt, the ideal of pilgrimage has never been shaken, and the ambition to earn the coveted title of Hajji is still the supreme wish of the life-time of every "true believer."

And there have also been temporal changes in the holy places of Islam. Under the Ottomans, the Hajj was a pilgrimage to the Holy Places a nomination of the Porte, chosen from the descendants of the Prophet. In 1916 the Arab revolt expelled Turkish rule, and the Emir Hussein, then the spiritual custodian of the Mecca and Medina shrines, declared himself the King of the Hajj; but his rule only lasted nine years. For in 1926, he in his turn was overthrown, and today it is King Ibn Saud of Nejd and the Hajj who is the host of the tens of thousands who yearly fulfill the highest duty of every good Moslem.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor, except the Sunday edition. Minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise a room to let or a situation wanted.

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Palmyra, Norway, and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday School, 10:45 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations "Ancient and Modern Newcomers," Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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SILVERMINE, CONN.—Charming home; quiet colony; 1½ acres wooded hill, overlooking river; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, separate porch; wonderful shrubs, trees; separate studio; big barn; city water, electricity; comfortable, airy, lighted throughout; centrally located; R. H. and H. C. Davis and W. W. Wadsworth.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1928

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Recall of Venizelos

VISITORS to Athens are often shown a stately residence on one of the principal streets of that city, the marble front of which is chipped and scarred with innumerable wounds. It is the residence of Eleutherios Venizelos, and the scars it bears are mute testimony to the violence of an Athenian mob in bygone days against the statesman who, it now appears, is to be recalled to bring political stability to the Hellenic Republic.

Throughout his life, Venizelos, whom President Wilson held to be one of the greatest statesmen of Europe, has been a consistent democrat. His historic struggle in his native country was first to assure its loyal and uninterrupted association with the Allies during the war, and, secondly, to maintain a republican form of government against the ceaseless plotting of the partisans of King Constantine. He held his ground during the continuance of the war, but in the political turmoil which followed peace he was overthrown. Though recalled from exile once, as he bids fair to be now again, conditions, culminating in a complete collapse while delivering an address in the National Assembly, compelled a second retirement. Since 1924 he has been living in France or Italy, engaged in literary work, but with an alert eye ever fixed upon the political affairs of his country.

There has never been a time during his self-imposed exile that Venizelos has not been a silent factor in the politics of Greece. Men have been classed as pro- or anti-Venizelos, and have held or been denied office according to their fealty to the absent statesman, when little public discussion of his policies seemed to enter into the campaign. In the four years of his absence, politics have been turbulent in Greece. Two dictatorships have been established by force and overthrown in the same way. Coalition governments have held brief periods of power, only to end in ignominious collapse. While in the main normal conditions of order have prevailed so far as domestic affairs were concerned, and industry has been given a very considerable stimulus by the incorporation of the great body of refugees into the economic life of the state, Greece has suffered because foreign countries were without confidence in her political stability. For a time it seemed impossible to complete negotiations with one government before it fell and all had to be begun over again. The prolonged delay in carrying out the agreement of the United States to extend a loan to Greece has been largely due to this lack of governmental continuity.

It is natural, therefore, that there should be a turning to the old leader, who both because of his service during the war, and his notable achievements at the Versailles Conference, is known to, and trusted by, the nations of the world. That the warring factors in Athens can be sufficiently harmonized to bring back the man who more than any other in the last half century has stood for a solid and progressive Greek nationalism, it is perhaps too early to assert. But that such action would be all to the good of Greece so far as its international relations are concerned, is only too clear. Doubtless there will be speculation as to the effect it might have upon the rivalry of France and Italy for controlling influence in the Balkans, but the essential fact is certain that under a new Venizelos régime, Greece would be so strengthened as to assume and hold her own proper position in the Balkans, and to be able to manifest to a greater degree independence of larger nations seeking to extend their own influence in that always troubled region.

Canada in World Politics

AFTER the return of the Canadian group from the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu last July, a widespread movement to study international questions found expression in the organization of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. With Sir Robert Borden as chairman of the executive council, units of the national organization have been formed in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. During the winter months, meetings were held to hear the reading of papers on subjects of international interest. The round-table plan of discussion has been followed and, with the assurance that none of the discussion would be published as an expression of opinion by the institute, speakers have been encouraged to give their views freely. Helpful light has been shed on many sides of the question of international relations.

Affiliation with the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Great Britain has helped to bring the Canadian Institute into close association with the well-informed British organization for the study of world politics. By also accepting membership in the Institute of Pacific Relations, still another valuable link with other nations, including the United States, China and Japan, has been formed.

Canadian public opinion should benefit from this movement to establish study groups in the realm of international affairs. The value of an informed public opinion is apparent. Canada is represented on the Council of the League of Nations. It is most desirable that Canada's representatives at Geneva should feel that they can

speak with the authority of Canadian public opinion behind them. The Dominion is taking steps, too, to open up windows between Canada and the world abroad by establishing legations in some of the world's capitals. The success of the Canadian Minister to Washington doubtless encouraged the Dominion to make provision for legations similarly in Paris and Tokyo. In any case, however, Canada's growing interests in the international field of service make such an organization as the Canadian Institute of International Affairs highly desirable.

A Hard-Learned Lesson

WITH the return of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill to Congress accompanied by President Coolidge's veto message, there has resulted exactly what seemed inevitable. Because of the insistence of farm bloc and Farm Bureau Federation leaders upon retaining in the measure those provisions which it was known the President could not and would not approve, whatever constructive legislation in aid of agriculture in the United States might otherwise have been authorized, must await the action of Congress at its next session. While there exists a majority in both houses sufficient to pass the bill in the first instance, there are not a sufficient number of votes to override the Executive veto. It would seem, therefore, that the fate of this or a similar measure will depend upon the result of the next congressional elections. But in any event the Congress elected in November will not meet, in the absence of a special call, until December, 1929.

Except as the political enemies of the Administration within the President's own party hope to strengthen their fences in the middle West and South by deliberately forcing the question of farm relief into the national convention and thus into the subsequent campaign, nothing has been gained and much seems to have been lost. It is unfortunate that the farmers and business men in the sections of the country referred to did not impress upon the representatives and senators from their states the realization that they did not desire to again risk defeat for an acceptable farm relief measure merely for the purpose of supplying campaign material to be used against the political organization with which they are in virtual sympathy. How effectively or convincingly this action of President Coolidge can be used against the Administration and the party remains to be seen.

But it may be found that if as many farmers and farmers' wives read the last veto message as read the one written when the previous bill was disapproved a year ago, the carefully executed movement by the farm bloc leaders will react against the cause. The message probably will be widely distributed. It should be as widely read. In its discussion of those provisions which the President regards as objectionable it is designed to show wherein the measure would, if it were to become law, injure agriculture rather than benefit it. The provisions which the President is advised are clearly unconstitutional, and which appear in both the vetoed bills, are discussed by him with convincing clarity. His position is supported by the views of the Attorney-General.

Grappling With Problems of Boys

PERHAPS one of the most pressing and important questions of the present day is how to deal wisely with young boys, and more particularly with those lads who have had the misfortune to succumb to the many temptations which are so prevalent in the world around them. To send such youths to the various schools and reformatories designed for dealing with the juvenile offender does not really get at the root of the trouble. The effect may be dealt with, but the cause is left practically untouched.

To find a remedy for the difficulty is none too easy a task, but the idea brought forward by Robert C. Sheldon, executive secretary of the Big Brother Federation, offers a valuable contribution toward the possible solution of the problem. Mr. Sheldon proposed that a group of business men, who have already proved themselves to be of an exemplary public and private character, and who have been successful in the upbringing of their own children, should take a course in "boyology" in order that they might bring to bear a sympathetic and clear understanding upon the manifold and varied problems of the boys.

Much of the juvenile crime is the result of misguided and misguided energy which, if it could be turned into constructive rather than destructive channels, might prove to be an immense asset to the nation. True it is that the parents are the ones to whom should more properly be intrusted the training of their own children, but in too many instances the homes from which these lads come are not those capable of turning out useful and manly citizens.

A great need of the average boy is for someone to whom he can turn with the certainty of receiving a sympathetic understanding of his problem, one who will not lecture him from some lofty height, but who has still enough of the boy in his own makeup to enable him to meet the lad on his own ground, discuss his difficulties, and turn his thoughts and activities into some useful and at the same time interesting channel. Many men who now spend their superfluous energy in sport and games would, under Mr. Sheldon's plan, find it a still greater and far more satisfying sport to help these unfortunate children to appreciate and understand the real meaning of fair play and true manliness.

The Gold Standard in Scandinavia

WITH the restoration, on May 1, of the gold standard in Norway, all three Scandinavian countries are back at the pre-war scale of values. Sweden was the first to finish the deflation process, being ready to redeem its paper bills in gold four years ago. Then came Denmark, and now the Norwegian krone has been forced up to the level of the others.

How great a change in the measurement of values this involves is apparent when it is remembered that in 1924 the Norwegian unit was quoted as low as 52.69 in Stockholm. Two years later it was up as high as 94.99, or practically double. These shifts impose serious

handicaps on different classes of the population. Now it is the farmers who complain that their mortgages, signed when the value of the krone was low, have to be redeemed in the dearer money. Taxes also remain at a high level. On the other hand, many landowners took advantage of the low rates to pay off debts contracted when the money had a higher purchasing power.

But resolutely the Norwegian Government and bank authorities have followed their plan of a gradual restoration of the pre-war value of the krone and now that the goal is reached, they naturally hope that step by step the country's economic activities will be restored to more normal circumstances.

The great objective being to obtain a stable currency, the subject of the old Scandinavian monetary union has come up again. Formed in 1873 and providing for a common legal tender of gold and small change coins, but not bills, it came to an automatic end as far as gold was concerned with the suspension of specie payment during the war. Other coins were redeemed until Denmark and Norway adopted new types of small coins and "demonetized" the old.

As regards gold coins the old monetary union has never been dissolved, but since they do not circulate, it has no practical effect. Sweden forbids the import of gold, being apprehensive of higher prices, and Denmark does not redeem its bills in coins but in bullion, after the British example. Under such circumstances it is not likely that the old monetary union will be renewed under its old form, but since there is an undoubted element of strength in a common currency, it has even been proposed to bring in Finland as a partner in whatever new arrangement is made. One Swedish economist, Prof. Eli F. Heckscher of Stockholm, has proposed to revive, instead of the monetary union, the agreement made in 1885, and continued until 1905 among the central banks of the three countries, to issue drafts on each other at par without premiums. Such an arrangement would keep the three currencies at an even value, regardless of gold movements, and would greatly tend to stabilize their purchasing power both at home and abroad. In such an agreement Finland could be included without adopting the same monetary unit. Some form of monetary solidarity among these countries is pretty certain to be established, and no doubt the feeling of political unity will thereby be enhanced.

What Is Dramatic in Opera?

OPERA music of old Italian and British source, revived at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., by way of antiquarian exploit, has served at once to verify opinions of musical historians and to furnish fresh standards of judgment for musical reviewers. For the theatrical works of Monteverdi and Handel, however well known they may have been to those who listen in silence and who theorize at leisure, have been completely out of the ken of those who hear in fact and criticize at speed. "Tancred and Clorinda" and "Julius Caesar," favorably discussed though they be in books, hardly begin to signify anything artistically until they are put on the stage. Then, if they make an impression and are found to do so by unfamiliar means, the time has surely come for rules of taste to be reconsidered and for habits of comment to be altered.

The question seems to turn on what shall be regarded as dramatic in opera. Pieces composed before the time of the reformation of Gluck have commonly been looked upon as non-dramatic. Those of Handel in particular, have been somewhat contemptuously described as oratorios in costume. As for that, many operas written after Gluck posted the manifesto of the preface to "Alceste" have fallen under the same condemnation. They are not plays in which dialogue and music, word and note, stand in agreement, accent for accent and emotion for emotion. Donizetti wrote oratorio operas, and so did Meyerbeer.

By the modern definition, Wagner is dramatic; so is Verdi; so is Puccini; so also Debussy. But give Handel even so slight a chance of actual presentation, and lo! he proves as dramatic as any of them, though in a different way. His power is not in the unbroken connection between speech and song, but in the general relation of text and melody. The whole scene has a literary idea, and it has an identical musical idea.

By a definition that is tending to supplant the Wagnerian, Handel was right. Handel, dramatic in whole effect rather than in detail, returns to favor, an example even to the ultramoderns.

Random Ramblings

The fact that last year 55 per cent of the United States' cotton was produced in five states west of the Mississippi—California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana—indicates that Uncle Sam has taken a hitch in his cotton belt.

Music surely is proving that it has charms when a Yale student revokes an opportunity to compete in the Olympic trials in order to travel with his university's glee club.

When England establishes its airship line to the Continent, people will no longer need to boast that they swim the Channel. They can say that they "floated over."

Even though President Coolidge has declared that he will not run again, the admonition to "Keep Cool" is still a good one to follow.

With the approach of the outdoor season the suggestion assumes timeliness that the word "picnic" be recoinced into "pickupnic."

Where selfish interest governs political blocs, they usually split up into a few politicians with chips on their shoulders.

Aspirants for office in the United States are finding that names show but dimly on a wet slate.

Political campaigners should know that one can't throw mud and have clean hands.

Would not Governor Smith's campaign song more fittingly run, "East Side, Wet Side?"

NOT more than 500 miles from the steamy moisture spots on both banks of the Ganges, fine dry towns and meadowlands full of wealth of associations. Ghazipur is just such a spot. It is 450 miles to the northwest of the metropolis high on the riverside, built here and there on heaps of red-brick ruins, some of the old walls and structures still remaining intact.

It is a Muhammadan town mostly, the name Ghazipur signifying the City of the Martyrs. An Islamic fanatic and martyr is a Ghazi, who still flourishes in the frontier provinces of the northwest.

The Ghazi is a shaggy and odd-looking individual, with hair, beard, mustache, at full length, dressed and turbaned in loose, blue cloth, generally carrying no other weapon but a knife. He is not to be met with at Ghazipur now, or indeed in any settled British province, but he is still extant, and held in great reverence by every faithful follower of the Prophet. When the Ghazis founded Ghazipur, no one can tell.

The town is sparsely populated, having large fields and pastures, large mosques in every stage of ruin, big tanks, half dry, and gardens ancient and medieval, growing wild, but still enclosed in crumbling walls. In the interspaces of the extensive meadows dividing groups of population roses are cultivated, with one or two other flowers, the roses always predominating. No less than 1000 acres are under rose cultivation, yielding daily about 100,000 roses an acre.

The cultivators are almost all Hindus, men, women, boys and girls, who stir very early in the morning, before the first gleam of sunshine has dried a drop of dew on the petals of the roses. The flowers are not large, nothing like the traditional Rose of Sharon, or the product of the gardener's hothouse; they belong to the species known as the Rosa Damascena; but the scent is exceedingly sharp, and permeates the atmosphere.

It is quite a scene to find your way into one of the plantations in the twilight in the lovely months of March or April. The roses never bloom before or after those spring months. The loud, piercing notes of the papia, bird of the spring, are in the air, besides other minor bird songs; the morning breeze keeps up from the west; the swaying tree tops, merry laughter, and excited shouts greet your ears from all sides, and as you are in the middle of the field heaps of crisp fresh roses are all about you in baskets, in waistcloths, or bloom still unplucked on the dark bushes about; the color and perfume almost bewilder one.

Remember, no human being under a civilized government is so crushed with poverty as is the Indian cultivator, especially in the western and northwestern provinces. Millions of them never have a full meal in the day, and whenever drought comes and famine breaks out, it is indeed a place of poverty.

Ghazipur—A City of Roses

These rose cultivators of Ghazipur belong to the very poor class. But the first and most significant thing you find on entering the plantation on a morning is the wonderful good humor and remarkable courtesy of these people. There are no frowns upon their brows; pleasure and enthusiasm mark their movements.

Is it the adaptation that is natural between trade and temperament, or is it the very genius of the Hindus of all classes? It would seem that to be left alone with humble cheerfulness is enough after all. These cultivators strive to explain every detail of their work in their simple, rude patois, and make liberal gifts of beautiful rosebuds.

The plants stand in low rows in a light, loamy soil; they are kept scrupulously clean and plentifully watered from the open wells that lie in their midst. Practically, the harvest time is the two spring months. If the wind steadily blows from the west, the flower unfolds its petals slowly and economically, and yields the right amount of attar (essential oil). But if the east wind makes its unwelcome visit, the flower opens prematurely in large masses, nor is the yield of attar up to the mark. The cultivator has little trouble with the plants, which would stand on the ground for years; he has only to keep out the weeds and pump out the water.

My host, one of the first men at Ghazipur, was a manufacturer of rose water and attar. We were invited to witness the processes. The distillation, like the gathering in the fields, must commence very early in the morning, before the sun is in the sky and when everything is in pureness and coolness. A woman attends an immense boiling pot, which is plastered up to the neck with a thick coating of clean, finely ground earth.

A glowing fire of dry, plentiful fuel, free from smoke or dirt of any kind, burns underneath. On all important occasions, when any responsible work has to be done, the Hindu instinctively assumes a solemn ceremonial mood, as if in the presence of a higher authority. Roses and religion, in fact, flowers of all kinds, have a necessary relation to the Hindu thought, and he hesitates to tread upon—nay, even to touch with his foot—a bright, blooming flower.

Fully 1000 roses are crammed in the pot, while all silently stand about, and the heavy lid is pressed down, and passed round thickly and firmly. The fragrant steam soon makes its way through the complicated tubes of the still into another large pot immersed in cold water. All day the distillation goes on. After the third distillation is concluded, the genuine Ghazipur rose water is bottled and sent to the market.

If, instead of the rose water, attar, the essential oil of the rose, has to be extracted, the thrice-distilled water is exposed overnight in shallow, wide-faced basins, and by morning the cream, in a very thin crust, floats on the surface. At the very break of day it is gathered carefully with a soft down feather, and the scanty, golden semi-fluid is stored in a crystal phial. J. A. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

WINSTON CHURCHILL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has found himself compelled to withdraw his budget proposal for putting a tax of four pence a gallon upon kerosene oil. The tax was to have brought into the government treasury £3,000,000 annually, and a farthing a pound was taken off the sugar duty to compensate the British manual worker, for whom kerosene often means fuel for lamp and cooking stove. The manual worker, however, did not think the proposed compensation adequate and said so with such unanimity in the constituencies that the tax had to be dropped. How the deficiency in the budget is to be made good still has to be seen.

A Persian manuscript 200 years old, believed to have been transcribed entirely with a finger nail, was presented to the King recently on behalf of King Amanullah of Afghanistan. The paper on which the document is written is said to have been made of bamboo shoots. Each page has a gold edging and the binding is also elaborately tooled with gold. Altogether the book consists of fifty pages. It is believed that the writer took five years to complete his masterpiece. King George gave King George two other manuscripts, one of them being a treatise on horses written in Persian characters and the other a collection of Moslem prayers in Arabic. Both of them are understood to belong to the eighteenth century.

Once again—this time at its ninety-ninth annual general meeting—the London Zoo has been in the happy position of being able to report the largest number of visitors during a single year. In 1927, 2,158,203 persons visited the gardens although, curiously enough, less gate money was taken than in 1924, the year of the Wembley Exhibition. Inspection of the figures showed a greater proportion of adults in that year. The Zoological Society is certainly reaping its reward for the bold policy adopted when it was decided to spend a large sum of money in constructing the finest aquarium in the world and making other big improvements. The monkeys now enjoy artificial sunlight, radiant heat, and comfortable warm sheets on which to bask. The old reptile house has been transformed into a bird house with extensive outdoor aviaries and the new reptile house seems to be the nearest approach possible to natural conditions. The view now obtainable of these rather difficult animals has been pronounced as most satisfactory.

What is possibly the finest collection of clocks in the world recently came into the London market. It was known as the Weatherfield collection and comprised more than 260 models, including examples of nearly all famous British clockmakers of the eighteenth century. The gem of the collection was a well-known specimen made by Thomas Tompion. This is a three months' clock with perpetual calendar. The tall walnut case with finely chased brasswork bore the monogram of William III. It was at one time in Hampton Court Palace and later belonged to the Duke of Cambridge. When sold in 1904 it fetched 125 guineas. It passed into Mr.